MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

21 JANUARY 1981

American Hostages

Tehran radio reported the departure of the 52 Americans held hostage for 444 days 2 hours after the actual takeoff of the Algerian planes, a delay later attributed to "security considerations" by Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi. In an interview on Tehran television, Nabavi hailed the release of Iran's frozen assets as a "great victory" over the United States and defended the decision to accept the settlement, saying that if the Iranian Government had tried to implement the Majlis conditions fully, it might have taken "2 or 3 years," contradicting our "practical intentions." The minister went on to explain the reasons for the last-minute delay in the release of the hostages, accusing U.S. bankers of "conspiracies" to deceive Iran. In response to a question regarding future relations with the United States, Nabavi said that if the United States "officially recognizes ... our just rights," there is "no difficulty" in reestablishing diplomatic and economic relations, provided the relations are within the framework of Islamic laws and the "practices in our country." PARS carried an Iranian Government communique that detailed the agreement with the United States in relation to the conditions set by the Majlis for the release of the hostages.

Iran Foreign Affairs

Tripartite Talks--Delhi radio reported that during discussions in Tehran with Indian Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said Iran will not participate in tripartite talks with Pakistan and Afghanistan on the Afghan issue.

Islamic Summit--Although Riyadh television cited Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal as saying that Iran will send a delegation to the Islamic Conference summit, the Iranian Foreign Ministry, in a statement carried by Tehran radio, declared that Iran "will not take part" in the summit because of the expected attendance by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. In a related radio report, President Bani-Sadr told a visiting Fatah official that despite Iran's nonattendance, the summit should discuss "Iraqi aggression" and its "extensive implications."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian and Iraqi artillery continued to exchange fire around Susangerd and Hoveyzeh, Tehran radio reported, as well as around Abadan and Dezful. The radio also said that a Majlis deputy has denied a Tehran newspaper report that Iranian forces have recaptured Qasr-e Shirin, the site of heavy fighting in the recent Iranian offensive. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, reported that Iraqi forces repulsed two Iranian probes around Gilan-e Gharb and Mehran.

Islamic Conference Summit

Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi announced that Iraq will oppose debating the Iraqi-Iranian dispute at the Islamic Conference summit, Riyadh radio reported, if Iran participates in it.

Riyadh radio reported that the political committee set up by the Islamic foreign ministers meeting in At-Ta'if unanimously approved an "Islamic action program" concerning Jerusalem and the Palestinian question that will be discussed at the forthcoming Islamic Conference summit. A plan of action was also approved by an economic committee, Karachi

radio reported, noting that the committee discussed proposals for an Islamic common market and recommended the establishment of an Islamic trade center at Tangiers.

Egypt

President Anwar as-Sadat addressed a National Democratic Party rally in Aswan, MENA reported, defending his open-door economic policies and promising massive increases in government revenue from the newly widened Suez Canal and oil income over the next 2 years. As-Sadat wished the forthcoming Islamic Conference summit "every success," especially over the Afghan issue, but criticized the Syrian, Libyan and Palestinian leadership for allegedly opposing the inclusion of the Afghan issue in the summit agenda and for their close ties with the Soviet Union. The president said that Egypt is in "constant touch" with Sudan over the threat from Libya and warned Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi that in any possible confrontation "Egypt will stand on the side of Sudan from the first moment."

Libya

JANA reported that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, speaking to the Arab People's Congress in Tripoli, said that Arab unity "from the Atlantic to the Gulf" is the "main and most pressing issue." Al-Qadhdhafi said unity between Libya and Syria is "inevitably coming" and must be realized, "not just to save Libya but to save the entire Arab nation." Regarding relations with the Soviet Union, Al-Qadhdhafi said Libya is "neutral" since "we do not have any Soviet bases and we are not agents of the Soviet Union." Nevertheless, the Libyan leader praised the Soviet Union for its friendship and support. The United States "blacklists" Libya, he added, but the Soviet Union "sells us long-range missiles and strategic planes." Al-Qadhdhafi urged the congress to adopt a program preparing for a "counterattack" against the Arab nation's enemies, namely, "Zionism, imperialism and the reactionary forces throughout the Arab homeland." If the "enemy" withdraws from its bases in Somalia, he added, Libya will cancel its plans for "an attack on Berbera base."

Israel

The Knesset approved the first reading of the government's draft bill to hold elections on 7 July, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio noted that opposition MK's were surprised by the Knesset speaker's ruling that discussion about opposition faction counterproposals on the dissolution should be postponed to next Monday.

Turkish-Israeli Relations

KUNA, citing the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, reported that Turkey has requested Israel to "liquidate" its embassy in Ankara within 45 days and confine its diplomatic representation initially to only one embassy official.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT OFFERS REFUGEES GENERAL AMNESTY

LD172048 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Jan 81

[DRA Government "Statement"--date not given]

[Text] The DRA Government once again considers it important to explain its wishes about the so-called Afghan refugees as follows:

The positive changes that have occured in Afghanistan during the new development phase of the Sawr Revolution are now supported even more than they were before by the broad toiling masses of the country. Theses changes speak for the strengthening of the people's government, our economic development. the application of land improvements, (?the honor of the country) and for the normalization of the situation in the country.

The national patriotic forces conference was recently held in Kabul in order to organize the National Fatherland Front so that all strata of our society could gather round this united and eternal axis. The support of all the people [words indistinct] of the revolutionary government during the recent meetings of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and DRA prime minister, with representatives of the people of Bamian, Jowzjan, (Ghowr) Nimrum, Paktia, Farah and other provinces and the elders and leaders of tribes and the representatives of the clergy (?is indicative of this).

Another source of this practical support and the reason for the calm situation in the country is the return of those persons who, as a result of the savagery of Hafizollah Amin's government prior to 27 December 1979, left the country. Only recently, tens of thousands of people, from cities and from villages, have returned to the country; the number of these returnees is daily on the increase. As a result of the false propaganda of the enemies of the Sawr Revolution, nowever, some of those who had left the country are still abroad.

The DRA Government, heartily hoping that these remaining refugees, too, can come back to their country and join their families, once again invites all countrymen and sons of this country who temporarily, as a result of the deceptive propaganda and the customary old propaganda, fell into misery to return to their country and take advantage of the DRA Government's general amnesty, especially those whose hands have not been soiled with the blood of their countrymen. This general amnesty, which was announced previously, has been consistently implemented. The government guarantees, in accordance with the DRA Basic Principles, personal safety, freedom to choose place of abode and kind of employment, equal rights in the resolution of land problems pertaining to implementation of agrarian improvements and the possibility of political participation in public matters--with a sense of patriotism--in the construction of the new and prosperous Afghanistan. These rights it will be safeguarded for them.

The DRA Government, with the announcement of a (?general amnesty) for receiving those Afghans abroad, considers it its duty to provide all the conditons for an honorable life and fruitful labor and social work for the well-being of our beloved country.

The government, on the basis of the DRA Basic Principles, once again guarantees that tribes and nomadic herders not only can make equitable use of the pastures but also can take advantage of their right to move about freely in the country.

The Government of Afghanistan condemns the obstacles that have recently been put in the way of the seasonal migration of nomads from Afghanistan to Pakistan and vice-versa.

It must be mentioned that the positive changes that are taking place in the country and the daily increase of Afghans returning from abroad has given rise to a special fury in imperialist and reactionary circles. They would like to slow down the return of Afghans so that they can use them to carry out terrorism and sabotage. On the whole, those Afghans who are living abroad are recruited and sent into Afghanistan. In Pakistan, at present, they are being trained as mercenary terrorists by Americans, Chinese, Pakistanis, Egyptians and others.

The DRA Government invites neighboring nations to end their anti-Afghan activities and asks them not to hinder the seasonal migration of nomads and the return of Afghans to their country. Such an attitude would, of course, help to normalize relations between Afghanistan and these countries.

In this statement too, the DRA Government once again confirms its stand, announced on 14 May 1980, that it is prepared to sit with the neighboring countries and discuss the issues that cause tension in the regi

The DRA Government is certain that the removal of unnecessary obstacles to the establishment of relations and the establishment of good-neighbor relations among countries of the region is in keeping with the interests of peace and security in the region and in the world.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS MEETS 20 JAN

LD202008 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] The Third Plenum of the Afghan Central Council of Trade Unions opened this morning.

The principle topics of this plenum were the need for the opening of the first congress of Afghanistan's trade unions, registration of the unions' new charter and the selection of the flag and emblem of Afghanistan's trade unions. Each topic was discussed and decisions were taken unanimously and appropriate resolutions were adopted.

At the beginning, Star Pordile, chairman of the Afghan Central Council of Trade Unions, delivered a brief report in connection with the activities of the Central Council and explained the need for the opening of the first congress of Afghan trade unions.

At the session the draft of the Afghan Trade Union Charter was read by Hassan Sepahe, chairman of the organization of the Afghan Central Council of Trade Unions, and the flag and emblem of Afghanistan's trade unions were exhibited.

Subsequently, (Ghani) Kargar, deputy chairman of the Central Council, delivered a report regarding the activities of the Central Council Presidium since the Second Plenum of the Central Council. Similarly, the chairmen of the provincial councils of trade unions of Qandahar, Herat and Baghlan delivered speeches and supported the [word indistinct] basic speech.

At the session, the chairman of the international relations section of the Afghan Central Council of Trade Unions read the draft of the resolutions of the Third Plenum of the Afghan Central Council of Trade Unions, which after discussion was unanimously approved.

TEHRAN REPORTS HOSTAGES DEPART MEHRABAD AIRPORT

LD201949 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1938 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] According to PARS, at 2020 Tehran time, the American hostages, escorted by revolutionary guards and student followers of the imam's policy who were chanting anti-American slogans, boarded the Algerian airliner. There were two planes for the transport of the hostages, Algerian officials and medical doctors at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport. Algerian officials in Tehran and the Algerian ambassador in Washington were present at Mehrabad Airport. At 2100 Tehran time, the planes which were carrying the Algerian officials and the hostages left Mehrabad International Airport.

Hostages Leave Iranian Airspace

JN202028 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2006 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Today, Tuesday, 20 January 1981, the Algerian Government notified the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran officially at 1700 that the Iranian assets at the American banks had been transferred to the Algerian Central Bank in accordance with the text of the Algerian Government's statement.

In accordance with its pledges, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran deported the Iranian people's 52 American hostages after their safety had been confirmed by representatives of the Algerian and Swiss Governments.

The Algerian plane which carried the hostages took off from Tehran airport at 1855 and left Iranian airspace at 2158. A number of Algerian officials and doctors who had arrived in Tehran earlier also left aboard the same plane.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON AGREEMENT WITH U.S.

LD210858 Tehran PARS in English 0817 GMT 21 Jan 81

["Government's Communique of Hostages"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran, 21 Jan (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following statement in connection with the release of the 52 American hostages: In the name of God, most beneficient, most merciful. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran which has been given by the Islamic Consultative Assembly the responsibility of freeing the American hostages in return for the acceptance of conditions approved by the Majlis, began lengthy negotiations with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Algeria and eventually signed an agreement as follows:

1. The first condition of the Islamic Consultative Assembly was a commitment and guarantee by the Government of the United States not to interfere directly or indirectly, politically or militarily, in the affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The U.S. has agreed to this condition.

2. The second and third conditions of the Islamic Consultative Assembly were the revocation of the presidential order to freeze Iranian assets, the ending of the economic boycott, and the putting of all wealth and assets belonging to Iran at the disposal of the Government of Iran. Trade sanctions adopted by U.S. banks against Iran should be abandoned, all orders issued by U.S. courts in connection with goods belonging to Iran should be canceled, and claims by U.S. citizens against Iran in U.S. court should be annulled.

The U.S. Government or its citizens should not be allowed to make any claim in any court against Iran in connection with the 52 U.S. citizens held in Iran, or in connection with the takeover of the espionage centre or any damage incurred in the course of the Islamic revolution of Iran.

All the above conditions have been agreed to by the U.S. and a large portion of the Iranian assets consisting of cash, gold and promissory notes has been received by the Algerian Central Bank to be dispatched to Iran in due course.

The Government of Iran aims to cut off financial and banking ties of all kinds with the U.S. and will repay all debts and dues on the above mentioned assets currently in U.S. banks. Legitimate claims by the two parties against one another should be solved by a mutually agreed upon court of arbitration. Upon the clearance of the above mentioned legal difficulties, all the Iranian assets should be transferred to Iran as arranged by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Algeria.

3. The fourth condition of the Islamic Consultative Assembly was the the return of the wealth of the ex-shah and recognition and acceptance of the fact that the wealth of the ex-shah and his relatives has been nationalised and therefore belongs to the people of Iran. The U.S. President should issue an order for the identification of such assets and their confiscation, and undertake all necessary legal and administrative action to facilitate the return of this wealth to Iran. In order to do this, the Government of the USA should freeze all the wealth belonging to the ex-shah and all his relatives pending the court's decision. The U.S. Government should oblige all persons and authorities under the jurisdiction of U.S. law to notify the U.S. treasury of the above mentioned wealth within 30 days. Violation of this order should be subject to legal penalties in the U.S.

The U.S. Government should issue an order to all courts in that country to the effect that are dealing [as received] with any portion of the wealth of the ex-shah and his relatives that is now apparently the possession of new legal owners and they are unable to act on account of local laws and regulations, these courts should deal with the case in accordance with the laws and regulations of the U.S. federal court only.

The U.S. Government should guarantee the actual implementation of any final court order for the transfer of any amount of money to Iran.

If there should be any disagreement about the carrying out of the terms of the agreement, the Government of Iran should be able to refer the case to an arbitration committee as mentioned in the agreement. If the arbitration committee announces that due to the failure of the U.S. to carry out the terms of the agreement Iran has suffered any loss, a judgement in favour of Iran should be issued which will be regarded in any country as being in accordance with the laws of that country.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its sincere thanks and appreciation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Algeria and hopes that the endeavours so far made to fulfil the conditions set by the Islamic Consultative Assembly will be acceptable to the leader of revolution and by the heroic people of Iran. In conclusion it expresses its thanks for the cooperation of the students in the line of imam and for their hard work in this affair.

[Signed] The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran

NABAVI INTERVIEWED ON U.S. BANKS' APPENDIX

LD200504 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0433 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Dear listeners, a few moments ago our morning correspondent conducted a telephone interview with Mr Behzad Nabavi, minister of state for executive affairs, concerning the latest events on the American hostages. We draw your attention to it:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Nabavi, could I possibly ask you to elaborate on the latest developments concerning the hostages for our listeners.

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Last night medical examinations of the hostages were ended and the means of their departure from the airport of the Islamic Republic of Iran were provided. In the last minutes, that is at 1900, we received a note from the Algerian mission which was quite new to us as well as to the Algerians which had been put forward from the American bank system and which was to be considered as an appendix to the Algerian Government's statement.

Despite the fact that the appendix was a surprise, our brothers at the Central Bank and the Prime Ministry were working on it from 1900 yesterday until this morning. In a brief glance at it, it contains complicated issues.

[Question] Mr Nabavi one of the matters which is being discussed and we know that the American officials after the submission of the report and the directives issued by Carter and the documents and whatever else was signed, it looks like some complications have come up in the American banks and this complication has resulted in the postponement of the hostages' release up to now. Would you be kind enough to say what the issue is?

[Answer] As I said, the Algerian Government's statement had been approved by both the Governments of Iran and of the United States and the U.S. President had issued the decree for unfreezing the Iranian deposits. We were expecting the American banks to transfer the deposits to the Bank of England at any minute so that the hostages would be released. But this note, [word indistinct] which the foreign news agencies are reporting contains topics contrary to the Algerian Government's statement. This was an issue which had already been rejected by the Iranian Government, and the U.S. Government had accepted Iran's rejection of it. Nevertheless, this issue has been put forward once again by the American banks. That is why the Government of Iran protested strongly over the note forwarded by the American banks. Last night the U.S. Government issued the directive for the transfer of Iran's deposits from the U.S. treasury to the American banks and now we are waiting for the American banks to transfer Iran's deposits to the Bank of England.

Whatever delay occurs in this connection it will be the responsibility of the U.S. banks which apparently are not under the U.S. Government' jurisdiction because they do not accept the agreements which have been signed by the U.S. President.

[Question] Mr Nabavi, in this case what is the picture?

[Answer] We have asked the Algerian delegation to meet us in 30 minutes so that we can tell them our latest views and give a deadline to the American banks to put the deposits in the account of the Bank of England. If the assets of Iranians are not put into the Iranian accounts harsher decisions will definitely be made. [end recording]

NABAVI, 'AZIZI ANSWER QUESTIONS ON HOSTAGES

LD191232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1140 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Phone-in program on the U.S. hostages with Behzad Nabavi, minister of state in charge of executive affairs, and Ahmad 'Azizi, official responsible for the hostage issue in the office of the prime minister--live]

[Excerpts] [Nabavi] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Greetings to our brothers and sisters listening to this program. To begin with, I do apologize, since we are rather tired and cannot be very articulate. However, we will try to reply to our brothers and sisters in this brief question and answer program. However, the details of the problem will be given in a press conference I will hold at 1600. Or, I will explain them in later statements. Right now, I am not in a very good condition to answer questions, for I am rather tired. However, I can tell you that what we managed to obtain in this process was, in fact, a victory--a victory that, when explained in detail, our brothers and sisters will realize its dimension. We achieved great victories in occupying the spy nest and the hostage taking. I believe, so far as resolving the problem is concerned, there too we achieved a great victory. Now I am ready to answer questions. However, I will give a detailed statement later.

[Question] Mr Nabavi, certain people believe that you have solved the hostages issue from a position of weakness. They claim that it is America holding the trump card. How did you solve this problem and what is your personal view on the issue?

[Nabavi] These certain people either have an ulterior motive, on which there is nothing to be said, or they are unrealistic, uninformed and unaware. We shall try to explain the situation to the later group, for we did not resolve the hostages issue from a position of weakness. The government was to enforce a ratification handed over to it by the Majlis. It tried to enforce the ratification precisely. In these recent days--during which, I must say, we were rather tired, when we stayed awake night and day, trying to make our final attempts in this regard, so that the slightest difference would not arise between the Algerian statement and the Majlis ratification--God willing, we have achieved success on all fronts. Therefore, I strongly deny the position of weakness. God willing, once we present the outcome of our work, then everyone will realize that it was not from a position of weakness; rather, it was from a position of strength and based on victory.

[Question] Indeed, I congratulate you on my own behalf and on behalf of our dear listeners, considering that you are tired and in connection with the issue. One of the morning papers reported: "America Surrenders to Iran." Is this really true?

[Nabavi] I can tell you that if this issue is studied in depth, then the answer to this statement will be positive. The thing is that for the first time in history and being inspired by our liberating ideology and the initiatives applied by our brothers in the course of occupying the spy nest, and by receiving our inspiration from the guidelines provided by the imam of the nation, we managed to rub the nose of the biggest world oppressor and superpower into the dust, thus forcing it to submit to the demands made in our Majlis ratification. Obviously, it was very difficult to lay the ground for this, and in certain cases we encountered stiff resistance. However, with God's help and the people's assistance, we managed to face up to them and break the resistance and, consequently, to have the Majlis decree passed.

We also managed to avert (?a coup d'etat) and obtain America's acceptance in this respect. I believe that this in itself was a victory.

[New voice--presumably 'Azizi] Apart from the financial aspect, [words indistinct], what America never wanted to accept, one was the issue of interference in the internal affairs of Iran and the other was to accept to return the shah's wealth, which he plundered from the Iranian nation. [passage indistinct]

[Nabavi] I do want to add to the remarks made by our brothers. In the early days, when the new U.S. President was elected, and even before his election, he kept saying that we will not enter into bargaining and negotiations with kidnappers and barbarians. It was rather interesting that recently this very sharp threat was transformed, around a week to 10 days ago, into saying: If I come to power I will start the negotiations from scratch. Later, last night, it was even more interesting. In an interview he said that should the Iranian Government free the hostages, then I will sign any agreement. Now those people who claim that we approached the issue from a position of weakness--who can they justify this? Especially in connection with persons who were possibly threatening that since he [Reagan] is one of those belonging to the hawks, that should he come to power, then this or that will happen. So this shows that the position was really a position of weakness. [as heard]

[Announcer] Indeed, as you said, many of these people possibly have ulterior motives. However, there are those who, perhaps, are not in the picture, being unaware of the impact of this issue on America. What you said now as well as what you will say in other press conferences will undoubtedly make the people aware of the situation. Another question posed is: Some people claim that up to now, when we were still holding the hostages, both Russia and America were, in fact, in our hands. Don't you think that the release of the hostages will result in America pressuring us or hatching certain plots in the future against us?

[Nabavi] I do not believe that America attaches the slightest value to the lives of these hostages or that it cares. If it so far has taken certain steps, they have either been aimed at making political capital out of them, or they have been done under public pressure. [Words indistinct] Our fight against America did not begin with the occupation of the spy nest; so it will not end with the release of the 52 people. You know that since the inception of the Islamic revolution up to the present, America has always been engaged in plots against our revolution. These plots have never stopped, both when we had America by its beard and now that they are probably to be released. At any rate, they will hatch plots. And we, at any rate, will continue to resist and frustrate the plots. As our imam has said: America is incapable of doing anything to our revolution. Ours is a (?strengthened) revolution; it is a revolution by the world's oppressed people. No one can harm or frustrate this revolution.

[Reporter] Well, other friends have phoned in and asked a question to the effect that the imam referred the decisionmaking to the Islamic Majlis, and the Majlis passed a resolution in connection with finalizing the issue. They claim that a group has created some doubts among the people and created an atmosphere to the effect that the government has not implemented the Majlis ratification, and rather that it has acted in contradiction to the Majlis ratifications. Would you please comment on this?

[Nabavi] In my first comments I explained that we have implements the ratifications of the Majlis to the letter--in some cases even the words used in the ratifications of the Majlis were used.

['Azizi] It is interesting to note that the conditions have not been announced yet, and Algeria has not yet officially released its statement to the world. The government, represented by Mr Nabavi, for the first time today announced what our reply was in a press conference.

How can one judge whether the issue has been approached from a position of weakness and that we have not been able to implement the conditions set by the Majlis precisely? It is probable that this decision was reached on the basis of news received from foreign radios and Western news agencies. Or they might have been influenced by the rumors spread by some people and create this impression before any facts, figures or statistics are published, and before the results of more than 70 days of negotiations are put forward to the people. It will be interesting to see where these rumors originate from.

[Nabavi] I would like to add a point to our brother's remarks. There is a group of opportunists who were lying in wait with regard to this issue. If we were to put them [the hostages] on trial, they would have created a lot of noise, saying that you have isolated us from the world, you have acted at variance with international regulations and have damaged our nation. If the hostages were to be released [Nabavi interrupted, but continues] they would have said that we have acted from a position of weakness. Many of the people who nag like this were shaking with fear the day the spy den was occupied. They were frightened that America might attack all of a sudden and capture all of Iran. They did not dare remark on this issue until recently. Now, since they see that the issue has come to some sort of resolution--and the resolution has been victorious--they try to neutralize this victorious conclusion in different ways, [saying that] it has been from a position of weakness, against the ratifications of the Majlis, a compromise. None of these people who are traditionally [as heard] against our Islamic revolution and their (?seasonal) opponents have yet dared to approve the occupation of the den of espionage and the hostage taking. Even of their bosses, the oppressors of the East and West, none dared to (?discuss) this issue. Therefore, they have no right to say that the problem has been approached from a position of weakness or that the solution now is against the Majlis ratifications.

[Announcer] Now, they have asked: Did not the imam say that we should never compromise with America? Is releasing the hostages not a compromise?

[Nabavi] You were smiling when you posed the question. In connection with the issue of the hostages, we did not intend to hold them forever. The aim was either to try them or to send them home once the conditions set by Iran were accepted. During this time we did not once allow ourselves to contact America, did not consider it permissible to even negotiate with America; we did not even allow ourselves to have direct written communication with America let alone a compromise. If this is called compromise, then yes, we have compromised.

['Azizi] The other point is to ascertain what would have been gained by America if the hostages were kept in Iran longer. Let us say, if they were kept in Iran for years. What it would have gained would have been through creating a propaganda atmosphere, like the false atmosphere created by an agency after Iran's penultimate reply with regards to the claim that Iran asked for $24 billion for the hostages, without giving any details about the fact that some of the money belonged to Iran, some of it was a guarantee for the completion of transactions, and that these guarantees were not cashable or transferable to any other form of guarantee. This created an atmosphere of propaganda and doubt among Iranians that Iranians are unreasonable people who ask for ransom and do not respect the most basic human rights. If such a propaganda source is given to America, then I think the continuation of this issue without a logical reason would have been interpreted as having compromised with America, since it would have helped America gain its propaganda ends.

[Nabavi] We believed from the very beginning that America did not intend to solve this issue; America thought that they could stay in Iran and that the lives of the 52 were not valuable enough to be bothered with. Therefore, when we brought this issue to an end, considering all the victories we have gained in the process from the time of the occupation of the den of espionage up to now, we have gained victory and have forced America to surrender.

[Announcer] Mr Nabavi, as you said, this afternoon in your press conference you will elaborate on this hostage-taking issue. But we have a question asking you, if possible, to comment on the concessions you will gain from America for the release of the hostages. Some people have said that if the hostages had been released during the first few days of their captivity, we would have been able to gain fatter and more profitable concessions from America. But now that they have been kept for so long, the concessions will be meager and not so profitable. Would you also comment on this, please?

[Nabavi] I would say that this is a deviationist way of thinking held by some ransom-seeking hostage takers. If we had approached the issue from this position, then all the accusations would have been true, claiming that we are a bunch of ransom-seeking hostage takers. You should note that neither the imam, nor the Majlis, nor the government had concessions in mind from the beginning. They did not say: Give us the United States and we will give you the hostages. We approached the issue with humanitarian aims in mind. The occupation of the den of espionage and the capturing of the 52 hostages was a symbolic gesture to prove to the world that America is not invincible, contrary to its powerful appearance. To prove to the world that those who are sent to the countries of the world as diplomats by these superpowers, instead of diplomatic jobs are busy spying, and that the hostages are being kept as a symbolic gesture by the nation of Iran. When all the results that could be gained from the occupation of the den of espionage and capturing the hostages were gained, when all the results were reached and this tree bore no more fruit, we decided to put an end to this issue. When we decided to end the issue it was not to gain concessions. The only point considered important by us, and our Majlis demanded it, was that after the occupation of the den of espionage a series of illegal and improper propaganda campaigns were launched against the Government of Iran by America [words indistinct]. We did not seek concessions and trade. This is the allegation made by foreign news agencies that if we asked for our deposits in American banks for the release of the hostages, they would quickly divide it into 52, the number of hostages, and say that they asked for such a sum for the release of each hostage. We did not seek concessions in this respect.

['Azizi] Right now, the atmosphere created, falsely alleging that the conditions set by the Majlis have not been implemented or that the position taken has been one of weakness, this [word indistinct] has been interpreted by some people who are not informed, and they ask: How much did you get? The first questions asked are: How much did you get? What happened, what was the sum, [words indistinct]? It is wrong that the nation of Iran should discuss such issues, since at most Iran's deposits in America will be returned. There would be nothing in excess, and this does not constitute a gain.

[Nabavi] That is right. Our victories have been gained from other points.

['Azizi] Yes, as you mentioned. Following our brother's remarks, the hostage taking crushed the paper tiger and the Third World countries, the oppressed masses of the world, realized that as the imam said, America, despite all its superficial greatness, cannot do a thing.

[Nabavi] I must add something else; it is true that we did not go for any concession and these concessions [words indistinct], but we reached an economic victory. To be able to pull out our own assets and deposits from the throat of this world devourer [sentence unfinished].

If you were present at the start of the discussion, you could see how it was bargaining for even 1 cent of it [word indistinct] trying not to return it. To be able to get back these things [sentence unfinished] By considering the fact that other revolutionary countries, like China and Cuba, after 20 or 30 years have not been able to (?receive back) their primary assets which were confiscated in the United States, after all their compromise. [sentence as heard] [passage indistinct] As a result of this saga you will see when documents are published, God willing, that we have cut off all our banking and financial ties with America, whereas under ordinary circumstances [sentence unfinished]

[Announcer] Before raising the next question I request listeners to contact us by the two telephone numbers given earlier. To avoid causing disruption do not call the other numbers of the organization.

As you know, the war that has been imposed on us by the criminal Saddam is not the sort of war that Saddam has imposed on us for it is [words indistinct] and America. [sentence as heard] Do you think that the release of the hostages will have any effect on the fate of the war?

[Unidentified speaker] I have often said that our war with America did not start with the issue of the hostages. [passage indistinct] We expect plots [words indistinct] from America and we have decisively confronted these plots and will do so in the future, and we will [word indistinct] with God's will and the people's help.

[Announcer] Supposing we released the hostages but America did not honor its commitments, what would you do then? Of course, this [words indistinct] reply that when you make it would have a greater weight of authority for the people.

[Unidentified speaker] The text of the [word indistinct] reply that we have sent to the United States through the Algerian Government [words indistinct]. This [words indistinct] was not accepted by the American Government because they claimed it was a very difficult and complex thing for them to do. The investigations carried out by our own experts also confirmed that this was an extremely difficult thing to do. [passage indistinct] Thus, a counterproposal was made by the Algerian Government; since you do not accept the Algerian Government's undertaking, the American Government's undertaking [apparently correcting himself], this undertaking will be placed with us [as heard] since we did not accept America's undertaking because we did not regard America as being bound by its undertaking, particularly because [words indistinct] we do not accept many of the international standards which incorporate the interest of the superpowers.

So they could say that since you do not accept these standards we, too, will refuse to honor our undertakings. The Algerian proposal, however, was something that we could consider. We studied it and noted that the undertaking that America is providing is, in fact, vis-a-vis a third country, namely Algeria, so it could have no excuse to go back on its undertaking. If America were in a position to renege on its undertakings, it could even go back on its guarantees, for as you know, major international banks are under U.S. control or that of its satellites.

Again, guaranteeing certain funds with the Algerian Goverment did not mean [words indistinct] counting $4 billion and handing it over to the Algerian Government. [Words indistinct] this or that bank, American partners or an American would be entitled to withdraw. If it were to go back on these undertakings, it would in fact be like [words indistinct] these guarantees, for America has done this very thing to us against all international law, namely, it froze our funds in its banks against all international law and immunities accepted by the world.

[Announcer] Thank you very much, Mr [name indistinct]. Here is a question, which could be answered by either of you, namely, when will the hostages be released, and is there a particular reason for releasing the hostages before Carter leaves the White House and Reagan comes in?

[Unidentified speaker] The hostages will be released when the Algerian Government officially announced its statement and informs us at the same time that all of Iran's deposits frozen by the American Government have been transferred to a third country's bank. [Word indistinct] the way is then open for the release of the hostages. [Words indistinct] I do not know the hour and the day [word indistinct]; it is not proper for me to know that either, for there may be certain people lying in ambush trying to hatch plots in these circumstances.

[passage indistinct]

[Announcer] [words indistinct]

[Unidentified speaker] In order to frustrate this U.S. plot, we called on our Algerian brothers to send six of their medical specialists in various fields. They are now engaged in examining the hostages and will subsequently issue their statement so that the people of the world will get to know the truth.

[Announcer] The views expressed by this medical team--will they be acceptable to international circles?

[Unidentified speaker] It should be acceptable, for Algeria is playing the role of intermediary, and has, truly, been very successful in fulfilling this role. Therefore, there is no reason why their views should not be acceptable.

I do hope that this will remove any anxiety our dear people may have, that the U.S. Government, according to its undertakings contained in this statement, will not have any right to make the slightest claim about [words indistinct] or damage suffered by these people which have not. [sentence as heard] Even if it wants to, it will have no right to do so. We agreed to this medical examination simply to prove to the world how we have treated these people and also to frustrate propaganda made by the Zionists and imperialists. Otherwise, there was no problem as far as we were concerned, even if it was to be claimed that some of them were ill, for they could not seek any compensation or (?undertaking).

[Announcer] Yes. Another question has been posed to the effect that with the resolving of the hostages issue, what do you think about our country's relations with America?

[Unidentified speaker] They will be the same relations as pointed out by the imam, that is, relations between the lamb and the wolf [words indistinct].

[Announcer] Another question concerns the issue of the hostages related to espionage and that these people had been engaged in hatching plots in our country and in spying for America. It is being asked: Should they not [as heard] have been released?--they have not been released yet, anyway, [passage indistinct] they should be tried and punished for their deeds.

[Unidentified speaker] First, charges against some of them, in fact, are more serious than espionage, according to investigations carried out. Not all of them have been charged with espionage.

Second, [passage indistinct] we wanted to use them as a symbol and example to prove to the world what they had done. The occupation of the den of espionage proved what they had been engaged in. We further know that these are not the only American citizens who engage in espionage [words indistinct]. We wanted to prove to the world that those who [words indistinct] under diplomatic cover are engaged in such things. We proved that these diplomatic immunities are solely in the interest of the world's arrogants [passage indistinct].

[Announcer] A question has been asked about the reasons why negotiations have not taken place until now, and how is it that when the Raja'i government came to power the door to negotiations was opened.

[Unidentified speaker] This is a suspicious question. For one thing we have never entered into negotiations with America and will never do so. [passage indistinct] The Majlis decided to hand over the issue of the hostages to the government and to make the government responsible for implementing the resolutions of the Majlis. So you can see that it was for this reason that (?negotiations started) under Mr Raja'i's government [words indistinct].

[Announcer] It has been asked whether the issue of the hostages would have an effect on economic sanctions or on the arms agreements we have with Britain and Italy.

[Unidentified speaker] I do not think so because America's policy vis-a-vis the Islamic revolution is a hostile and antagonistic one. In principle, America intends to destroy this revolution, thus, it would do anything that would harm us. Today it is using the hostages as an excuse and tomorrow it will be something else. We have not counted on the economic sanctions being lifted. We know that Western countries, as well as Eastern countries, supply arms to no one for the sake of God or for waging war against infidels. They supply arms when it brings them huge economic, as well as political benefits. That is why I think it is unlikely that the British and Italian Governments will (?deliver) the arms previously purchased by Iran. At any rate, they would drag their feet in one way or another. Of course, we shall do our best to [words indistinct]. We should get them from them, but we are not counting on it all that much.

[Announcer] Another question asked is: Once the hostages have gone, when will we get Iran's money back in our hands, and what (?will happen) to the money?

[Unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct] I recall that at the time of oil nationalization the people who opposed the nation put about propaganda that as soon as the oil was nationalized a certain quantity of oil, for example, would be delivered at every home the next day free of charge. So there is no question about what we are going to do with the money. [passage indistinct] The level of need is much greater than any effect these funds could have, that is any decisive effect. It is not a question of what we are going to do with these sums. [passage indistinct]

Following the statement issued by the Algerian Government, these sums are deposited in a third country, the central bank of a third country. As soon as the hostages are released, the cash amount would be immediately deposited by the Algerian Government in Iran's account.

[Announcer] It is now 6 minutes before 1600. Please allow us to continue to enjoy your company, for there are a great many more questions. One question put is: You have said in your interview that the sums involved have been deposited by America in a bank in Britain. Do you not think that it is a question of from the frying pan into the fire? Is there not a danger of having the money involved frozen in Britain?

[Unidentified speaker] Indeed, of course, we too felt this danger. We spoke to our Algerian brothers. This was their view: they said that the sums should be deposited in that account, not because they like Britain, for their stand against [word indistinct] is like that of ours, however, the issue at stake was to eliminate technical problems (?so far as banks were concerned). For instance, we did think of an Indian bank [words indistinct]. As you know, we had 50 tons of gold with the New York Federal Reserve Bank. The thing is that the 50 tons of gold is not moved; rather, a transfer note is issued to another bank, instructing it to remove the 50 tons from its account.

As far as the Indian Central Bank was concerned, it probably lacks such an amount for there are certain central banks which do not have such an amount; there are some central banks that are unable to have such gold or such sums of currency.

At any rate, this bank will be dealing with the Algerian Government, not us. Consequently, should it decide to treat the Algerian Government this way, then all the oppressed peoples of the world would submerge the superpowers, as well as that small island, Britain, in water, God willing. [passage indistinct]

[Announcer] Another question deals with expressing our gratitude to Algeria. What is your plan under the present critical situation?

[Unidentified speaker] [Passage omitted expressing thanks to the Algerian brothers for their untiring efforts, and a recapitulation of earlier remarks on the hostage taking.]

NABAVI 19 JAN PRESS CONFERENCE ON HOSTAGE ISSUE

LD192326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2152 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Radio, television and press conference given by Behzad Nabavi, Iranian minister of state for executive affairs and government spokesman on 19 January in the Iranian Prime Ministry--recorded]

[Text] And we decided to bless the oppressed of the earth and name them the inheritors and leaders.

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. At last, the 70-odd-day attempts by our brothers have borne fruit and the decision made by the Islamic Consultative Assembly pertaining to the release of the hostages held by the Iranian nation has been accepted by the American Government, with the hostages being on the verge of release.

Here I am going to explain the developments to viewers and listeners and correspondents; these are the developments which have taken place since my last interview. I am explaining these so as to keep them informed. God willing, we shall try to print separately and make available to the media and the heroic Iranian people the details of the negotiations, [word indistinct] and the memoranda exchanged with the Algerian Government.

After the Iranian Government's final proposal--the proposed dealing with methods of implementation--to the Algerian Government about the release of the hostages, an extensive propaganda wave began against the Islamic revolution and the Islamic Republic Government. They presented us as seeking ransom; they resorted to extensive propaganda, claiming that we are seeking a ransom; they resorted to extensive propaganda that we are, in fact, barbarians. The new U.S. President launched a series of extensive attempts in this connection and began making extensive designs against us.

We knew that all this propaganda would not go beyond words and [word indistinct]. Therefore, we maintained our cool and persisted in our proposals. I remember that one day a foreign correspondent approached me in the radio and television building. He asked me: Are you willing to accept other proposals by the American Government, instead of the sums [words indistinct]? Are you willing to listen? He asked me: Are you prepared to listen to new proposals? I told him we are always prepared to listen to fresh proposals. A few days later the Algerian delegation arrived in Tehran, bringing with it fresh proposals. These proposals did not fundamentally differ from the [word indistinct] Majlis decision and the views expressed by the Islamic Republic Government with regard to methods of implementation.

The only difference between these and our last proposals was in the method of implementation and procedural methods; so far as the methods of implementation were concerned, the difference was in connection with the guarantees [tazminha]. The American Government had declared to us that as far as the American Government was concerned, it was very difficult for it to give such guarantees, for they would require an approval from Congress. Of course, their diplomatic utterances differ from what the papers say. They knew we were not seeking a ransom; they knew that what we were seeking was American guarantees and undertakings [ta-ahhod]. They replied to us that this, on the basis of American laws, involves considerable difficulties, that [words indistinct] of U.S. Congress (?would be necessary).

(?Subsequently), another mechanism was jointly proposed by the Algerian and American Governments pertaining to a guarantee that both sides should give an undertaking to the Algerian Government until a series of measures were taken. After some comprehensive study, we accepted these undertakings in place of a guarantee, for, as far as we were concerned, the undertakings would have been as effective and useful as guarantees, because when we were asking for a guarantee from America we knew that the American Government would not be prepared to count billions of dollars in banknotes, count out cash and then hand it over to the Algerian Government. Considering that most banks are either under their influence or are American banks [words indistinct]. Therefore, as far as we were concerned, giving an undertaking to Algeria was as valid as the guarantee, for America could easily have nullified its financial guarantees, as it did in our case. The freezing of our assets in American banks in America and throughout the world was one of the measures contrary to all international law. However, America did just that through and by the order by its president. Consequently, as far as the banking guarantee in Algeria was concerned, it ought to be said that if America really intended not to honor this undertaking [as heard: presumably means guarantee], considering that it is not bound by any principle, it could have done the same thing. Therefore, both the undertaking and the guarantee have equal value for us.

(?The idea that) we should not accept America's undertaking to us, that we should not accept our own undertaking, was due to the fact that America could have resorted to the pretext and raised the point that when you yourself do not honor international laws, then we too have the right to nullify our own undertaking given to you. [sentence as heard] Consequently, we accepted the Algerian guarantee.

Then there were some minor problems in the Algerian statement. We forwarded our reply nearly 15 days ago to the American Government. The American Government then sent us some replies by the end of last week. Meanwhile, these minor points were being regularly reviewed by both sides until 2300 last night, the Algerian Government officially informed us that the American Government had accepted our final proposals and amendments concerning the Algerian Government's statement. Eventually, we were able to announce that the matter had ended.

What we agreed upon last night included two things: first, the statement by the Algerian People's Democratic Government pertaining to the four conditions set by the Majlis, and second, another statement by the Algerian People's Democratic Government concerning the settlement of claims by the American Government and the Islamic Republic Government. (?In this respect there is) [word indistinct] which shall be referred to as arbitration. This has been prepared in eight articles. It deals with the implementation method and the [word indistinct] and the arbitration. This was contained in the Algerian Government's statement, with both the Iranian and the American Governments having declared their agreement on this as well as the earlier statements.

As for the statement dealing with the acceptance of the Majlis terms, the first condition set by the Majlis concerning the undertaking and noninterference in the internal affairs of Iran has been completely accepted by America. Whether direct or indirect, politically or militarily, America has given an undertaking not to interfere in our internal affairs from now on. Of course, you must note that this article has more of a political value than a practical one, for you know that right now, when this very statement is being signed, America is engaged in interfering in our internal affairs, militarily, politically, and indirectly. However, to us, this is an article giving us a political victory.

As for articles 2 and 3 of the Majlis decree--the calculation of Iranian assets and the settlement of America's claims--first there is the question of Iranian assets and deposits. These assets and deposits are divided into three parts and one part includes the deposits which has been frozen by the American Government after the occupation of the U.S. spy den in Iran.

This sum should by now have been transferred by the American Government to the Bank of England. This sum is to be transferred to the Iranian Government's account after deducting installments due to America for its loans. [Words indistinct] American Government's loan installments which Iranian companies, the Iranian Government's companies, as well as government organizations. Immediately after depositing the entire sum in this account, the sums which are not in dispute would be returned to American banks.

In this connection we resorted to an important measure, a measure which would not have been advisable by farsighted people under normal conditions. With regard to repayment of American banks' loans, what we did was not only to pay our installments on overdue loans, something which we had undertaken and should have paid, but we also (?repaid) our ordinary loans to America, that is, we repaid the loans in a lump sum, thus totally severing our financial and banking relations with the American Government. It ought to be pointed out that we used to pay an average of 22 percent interest toward these ordinary loans; that is, we were paying 22 percent interest. I am pleased that we reviewed this matter and realized how much the Iranian nation was losing. Therefore, there and then we managed to sever our monetary and banking relations with America.

The second part of our assets included certain deposits. In addition to the U.S. President's order to freeze these deposits, the U.S. courts had also ordered that these deposits be frozen. In this regard, that is, concerning the sum of about $2.2 billion--this is the amount reportedly frozen in U.S. banks in America--we came to the conclusion that if the Algerian Government statement concerning the settlement of the claims by America and the Islamic Republic is not referred to the U.S. Supreme Court and other courts, the unfreezing of this sum of $2.2 billion will not be simple, that is, it will not be possible. Therefore, we have given the American Government a 5-month grace period to refer the statement concerning the arbitration by the Algerian Government to U.S. courts and the Supreme Court. These courts, according to U.S. laws, are dutybound and required to unfreeze these assets. Therefore, this sum of $2.2 billion will be delivered to the Iranian Government by the end of spring, with all the clims concerning this money to be referred to court, that is, to arbitration.

The third part of the assets include [word indistinct] and purchases and goods belonging to Iranian organizations in America. These assets have also been frozen by the U.S. Government. Consequently, we have obtained an undertaking from the U.S. Government to to transfer them to the Iranian Government immediately after a verdict achieved through arbitration has been issued about claims on these assets, property and goods. Naturally, to implement this clause will require some time for there are numerous claims on these assets which must be settled through arbitration or by the two parties involved. As soon as a settlement is reached, the U.S. Government has undertaken to transfer all the assets to the Iranian Government.

Regarding the fourth article passed by the Islamic Consultative Assembly concerning the shah's assets, the U.S. Government has undertaken to implement immediately and without hesitation the orders issued by the Iranian courts for the freezing of these assets. Thus, the United States will issue orders to the American courts to freeze the wealth of the shah and his relatives. The United States will also take immediate steps to have American (?capitalists) and nationals make available within 30 days all the information they possess about the shah's wealth to the U.S. Government and through it to the Iranian Government. Should they fail to comply, the United States will resort to [word indistinct] and judicial prosecution. Furthermore, the U.S. Government will call on American courts to examine carefully the orders issued for the confiscation and nationalization of the wealth of the shah and his relatives and to issue the necessary orders for its transfer to (?Iran). This is a summary of the statement issued by the Algerian Government.

At this point I wish to express my gratitude to our Algerian brothers, especially brother Ben Yahia, the Algerian foreign minister; the brother members of the Algerian delegation concerned with the hostage issue; the Algerian ambassador in Iran; the Algerian ambassador in America, brother Malek, who was looking after Iranian interests in America; the governor of the Algerian Central Bank; and the political director general of the Algerian Foreign Ministry. During this period they have truly demonstrated utmost cooperation and kindness and they have proved what we expected from a fraternal country.

In conclusion I deem it necessary to express my thanks, as well as that of the Iranian Government, to our student brothers, our Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, who are the apple of our eyes, and who truly staged a greater revolution in Iran and in our society than the first revolution through their occupation of the U.S. spy den. All of us are indebted to their revolutionary movement, which up to the last minute fulfilled its responsibilities in the best possible manner in this regard. I wish prosperity and success for these brothers and the great Iranian nation. In conclusion, I also wish to inform the people, all the Muslim revolutionary people, that the hostage issue ended in complete victory for the Iranian Government and that the goals which were sought were [word indistinct] and logical and based on justice and fairness.

[Question] Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Have any of the hostages left Iran up to this moment? What is the arrangement regarding the releasing of the hostages?

[Answer] None of the hostages have left up to this moment. The first condition for their release is that the Algerian Government should inform us whether our deposits have been put at the disposal of the Algerian Government or not. Has the part of the deposits which should be transferred been put at the disposal of the Algerian Government or not? As soon as we receive this report we shall immediately take the necessary steps for the releasing of the hostages.

What I can tell you is that, at the moment, they are undergoing medical examinations. This has taken a lot of time. It has taken about 8 hours, about 7 or 8 hours. We did not want to give them a medical examination before the issue of their release was definite because we thought it might create expectations in them if, later, their release did not materialize. It would not have been correct from a humane point of view to cause them this inconvenience, for them to think at first that they were to be released and then to realize that this would not materialize. For this reason we waited until the matter had become completely definite, and this morning we started their medical examinations and other relevant matters. Six Algerian brothers, who are specialists, are busy doing this.

After probable brainwashings, after their release they will not be left alone; they will subject them to brainwashing and probably they might make allegations about this brainwashings, at least some of them, and we wish to have sufficient documents and sufficient proof that we can always present to the people of the world. [sentence as heard]

At the same time, during the same period, our brothers made accurate press interviews with them and many of the issues have been raised in these interviews so that if a propaganda climate is organized against us (?and if these particular issues are raised), we shall release the interviews. Some of these interviews might be on satellites tonight. [sentence as heard]

[Question] The next question is whether, alongside these discussions, any discussions have been held about the future relations between the two countries or not.

[Answer] Our relations with America were not strained due to the occupation of the den of espionage and the holding of the hostages so that they might be improved with the releasing of the hostages. Our relations with America have become hostile due to the victory of our Islamic revolution. America cannot tolerate the existence of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and our victorious revolution. It will resort to all means in order to hatch conspiracies against our revolution. This has not changed with the occupation of the den of espionage, as can be seen from the documents of the den of espionage, and it will not come to an end with the departure of the hostages.

Basically, for America, these 52 persons were of no value. If it were not for the pressure of world publicity and were it not for the political pressures of the Government of the Islamic Republic and the attempts of the Islamic Republic in the past few days, you should know for certain that the American Government would not have been prepared to even pay $1 of our own expropriated rights for the sake of its 52 citizens in who, in appearance, it claimed to be very interested. The pressure of world public opinion and the positions taken by the Iranian Government forced the American Government to proceed on this path and to accept this matter. Therefore, for the American Government the issue was not the issue of the hostages.

The animosity of the American Government toward our Islamic revolution is due to the victory of the revolution, is due to losing 6 million barrels of oil per day, is due to losing a multibillion-dollar market in a year. From this point of view, we shall have no political or economic relations with the world-devouring Government of America after the completion of this matter.

I wish to explain in connection with the question that we have not had any discussions with America on any issue. Whenever we had any proposals we gave them to the Algerian Government and it was the Algerian Government which passed on our proposals to America. We have not had any kind of discussions, let alone on the issue of relations.

[Question] What will be the situation concerning the economic embargo of Iran following the recent agreements and what will happen to the half-finished projects which have been stopped because of the economic embargo?

[Answer] Of course, they have to be investigated. There are certain rights which the usurping world governments should give us. There are certain agreements that they must act upon as long as they do not create any dependence for us. However, I am not very optimistic in this respect because their relations with us have not been strained because of these 52 persons.

You know yourself that the capitalists are prepared to kill the whole world; 52 persons are nothing. They are prepared to kill 52 million people in one day for the sake of one rial of profit. The occupation of the den of espionage was only an excuse for the imposition of the economic embargo and not the cause of it. The true reason for the embargo was the threat which they felt from the Islamic revolution of Iran. It is clear that in the future they will not put [words indistinct] at the disposal of Iran. It does not make sense for someone to put [words indistinct] at the disposal of a revolution which is aiming to destroy it.

[Question] From a military viewpoint, what while be the situation after the release of the hostages concerning the weapons and spare parts which Iran has purchased from American but which have not been delivered?

[Answer] (?What we can guarantee is that we shall pursue the matter) [words indistinct] and, God willing, with the help of the brothers (?we shall pursue the matters) as much as we can.

[Question] What will be the effect of the release of the hostages on the internal conditions of Iran and on the progress of the Islamic revolution?

[Answer] (?As I said,), in my view the release of the hostages is a new victory for the Islamic revolution. The release is taking place in conditions which America does not really favor; America is doing it under pressure. Therefore, this victory will have an effect upon our Islamic revolution; but I do not believe in the economic effects and so forth.

I wish to explain that in adopting our decisions we have had numerous consultations and exchanges of views with all our brothers in the government and outside the government. Throughout this period we have promptly sent the notes of all the discussions to the brother Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. We sent them to the leadership of the Majlis and naturally we personally informed the brother Kho'ini. However, during these past few days in particular we have neither had any special need for consultations, since the issues were minor, nor have we had the opportunity.

[Question] In terms of propganda, what use will you make of the release of the American hostages? Have you had any instructive programs for them? What do they feel about the treatment they have received during this perios and what are their views concerning Islam?

[Answer] It is natural that a number of people who have been kept here for more than--how long is it--it is nearly 14 months. It is true that their living conditions have been very good but they are not accustomed to these things. (?They are not like us who have spent 10, 20 or 30 years in prison). They do not have such interests and they do not have the endurance for such things. Therefore, from an individual point of view the conditions of imprisonment will affect them, especially since they have no faith or belief or such things.

For example, at the time of the shah's regime when our brothers were in prisons, it was their faith and belief in their goal which kept them well. However, it is natural that when there is no faith and belief and when there is no goal and when one is used to a very confortable life [(Nabavi does not complete sentence)] Their living conditions are rather like a palace as I saw a few nights ago when I was there [words indistinct]. For this reason this period could not have left a good impression on them, we did not expect it to leave a good impression on them. However, (?there is) the humane behavior of our brother students who have nursed them for over a year. They have even learned the kind of cooking that they like. They even cut their hair for them and took them to hairdressers.

It is natural that in the early days they had some political discussions, but later we said that (?we repented), meaning that they were not in a mood for political discussions and so forth. On the whole, (?their conditions) have been good except for the fact that they have not been able to be with their families for 14 months. We hope that they will now go to their families and when they are there they can think under conditions of freedom and can think about the motives of our youths of our student brothers in occupying the den of espionage. We hope that they can sympathise with us in what we did regarding them. We hope they realize that if their government or any government had done to their nation what their government has done to us during the past 25 years alone, then perhaps their reaction would have been much worse than ours. Our reactions were completely human and we are even sorry for keeping them.

[Question] The next question is from ENQELAB-E ESLAMI newspaper. Mr Nabavi, in today's radio interview you said that the hostage taking is like a tree which has no more fruit. Please tell us about the fruits of this tree in connection with internal affairs and with the search for power of a certain group.

[Answer] Of course, you should not ask a question in a way which limits us to the kind of answer that you want because in reality you have both asked the question and given the answer. Well, I rather dislike this kind of thing. In fact, in my view, the occupation of the den of espionage and the taking of the hostages had many valuable results for our nation.

From an external point of view, as I said, the hostage taking proved to all countries of the world that this giant which they have created in the name of arrogant powers of the world, headed by the great Satan America, is nothing. The remarks of the imam were completely correct when he said that America cannot do a damn thing. I remember that when the den of espionage was occupied some elements who perhaps now are objecting were shaking from head to foot. They thought America would attack our country the following day with all its might. They were worried about what might happen. Is it possible to touch or occupy the embassy or the den of espionage of a haughty nation like America? We broke this fear down. Our people, by occupying the den of espionage and holding the hostages, proved that it is possible to rise against the superpowers.

The second result was that our action made it clear to the entire world want kind of things were being done inside these dens of espionage which were set up by superpowers in various countries under the guise of embassies; and what crimes were being committed under the pretext of diplomatic missions. They had created among themselves diplomatic immunity, the same kind of immunity which the thieves set up among themselves, saying that I will have nothing to do with you and that you should have nothing to do with me. I carry out my own thefts and you carry out your own thefts. This was only on the side of the interests of the superpowers and great world powers.

With this action we, in fact, asked the people of the world to reevaluate this matter in connection with these relations. The weaker countries of the world, the deprived countries of the world, have no power or strength or interest in spying or in such work. This is a right which has been created only for the arrogant powers of the world. Therefore, we were able to demonstrate this to the world. Unfortunately, it is true that some of our own domestic groups wanted to cast doubts on the authenticity of the documents of the den of espionage because they implicated them, but the world realized what plots were being hatched against the country in the so-called embassy. From a domestic point of view, the occupation of the den of espionage helped a great deal toward the consolidation of the forces, the unity of the people and the better recognition of our great enemy, the great Satan, which is American imperialism. Every child in our society now completely understands the nature of America.

At the same time, they understand America's deceits and can confront those deceits. The documents which we found in the den of espionage will be useful to us for many years in teaching us foreign policy so that we can understand the forms of the deceits and tricks of the great Satan and find ways to neutralize them. Even more important than that--perhaps the wish of the correspondent is to say that the holding of the hostages gave power to a particular group--but I discuss it in this way: That it pulled down a particular group from power, that group which thought that one cannot live independently in this world; that in order to fight against America one has to go to the lap of the Soviet Union and that in order to fight against the Soviet Union one has to go to the lap of America. Yes, the holding of the hostages pulled this particular group from power and destroyed this thought forever and, God willing, there will be no trace left of it.

[Question] Is the fact that the last day of Carter's presidency coincides with the release of the hostages pure coincidence?

[Answer] It certainly is not. We have repeatedly announced and we have also told the Majlis that our intention is that either the hostages will be released during Carter's presidency or they will certainly be tried. We had made the arrangements for the trial. I reveal to you that we anticipated that when Reagan came to power he could take three positions--of course, we made this analysis some time ago: He could ask to continue the discussions, he could bring the matter to a halt and keep silent about the issue or he could take an offensive position, like the methods that they use during their election battles. In any of the three options we think that we should take our new position vis-a-vis the American Government.

Our decision was that if during these 3 days--and we had also contacted the judicial powers--our decision was that if during these last few remaining days America does not agree with the Majlis resolution and if the hostages are not released we will send the hostages to the courts before Reagan comes to power. We did not want to continue our discussions with a government which calls our people barbarians or kidnappers. We had no interest in that. At the same time, we did not wish to repeat and prolong what we had done for 75 days in view of the short time that we have. If he showed other reactions again we were not prepared to react defensively toward the new American Government. Therefore, our positions would have been certainly taken before Reagan came to power. It is for the same reason that we have adopted a conciliatory position during the past few days concerning nonessential and minor issues in order to force America to either reveal its real features and say, I don't want the issue to be solved, or to accept Iran's demands. It was for this reason that America was forced to accept the resolution of the Majlis and the manner of implementing them according to the points which we had agreed upon.

[Foreign reporter asks indistinct question in English, translated as follows] Can Iran be sure that America's guarantees concerning the shah's wealth are sufficient, and can Iran trust the (?promises) of an enemy, namely America?

[Answer] The answer is that the issue of transferring the wealth of the shah and his relatives has political value for us which is greater than its economic value; namely, the Islamic Consultative Assembly by issuing this resolution and by forcing America to accept its wishes has created fear in the hearts of all puppets of the superpowers, especially America, throughout the world and proves to them that even their wealth and their assets, which are even more precious to them than their own lives, are not secure. In this resolution we have achieved this goal and, in fact, I think first of all we do not accurately know the amount of the shah's wealth and, second, the shah and his relatives--the shah was destroyed, but his relatives would be very stupid to leave something under American judicial power by now. They have certainly transferred a great portion of these assets with the help of Mr Kissinger and people like him who are their longtime friends. However, for us the main matter at issue is the political victory.

[Question] FINANCIAL TIMES [question in English indistinct] What is the total amount returned to Iran in exchange for the release of the hostages?

[Answer] They [U.S. Government] will credit about $8 billion in the Algerian Government account in the central bank of a third country before the release of the hostages. Of this $8 billion, after deducting loan installments, past loans, outstanding ones and ordinary loans, the remainder immediately after the release of the hostages will be made available to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran through the Government of Algeria.

[Question] KEYHAN INTERNATIONAL [both question in English and translation indistinct]

[Answer] Of course, I did say in reply to the previous question--where they [the hostages] had been staying, the food they received--I think all our people would be prepared to become hostages of the student followers of the imam's policy. Nevertheless, they might have had the habit of overeating under conditions of affluence, a condition which naturally we could not provide, and this might be considered by them as suffering. From our point of view they did not suffer--in fact, unless when they go back to their own country, they will say that they have suffered psychologically, which we accept and feel sorry and we cannot do anything about it. Yet they should know that they did not constitute the crux of the dispute. The crux of the dispute was the Government of America, and the movement by our students and the movement by our nation was a symbolic movement to force the U.S. Government to review its policies.

[Question] [Word indistinct] TIMES: [question in English indistinct] Did Iran ask Carter as a condition to guarantee that Reagan will agree to the terms [words indistinct] What have U.S. commitments been in this connection?

[Answer] According to the U.S. Constitution, every President is bound to implement commitments made by the outgoing president, this is the first point. The second point is the fact that all American replies have been made with Reagan's prior consent. You yourself could have realized this change of strategy from Mr Reagan's speech the night before last, to the effect that if the hostages are released he will sign any agreement that resulted. This is quite a new strategy, far different from the previous one, [words indistinct] and not willing to listen to [word indistinct].

[Question] SUNDAY TIMES: [question in English indistinct] What will be the fate of the U.S. Embassy, its contents and documents? Has this issue been raised in recent negotiations?

[Answer] Not at all. Nothing in this connection has been discussed. Concerning the contents and documents--concerning the entire property of the American Government which might have been damaged as a result of our Islamic revolution and in the course of occupying the U.S. nest of spies, the American Government has accepted not putting forward the slightest claim. Concerning the documents, it is natural that they will not be handed over to the Americans, even if they ask for them--how can we return intelligence documents?

[Partially indistinct question asked by an Iranian correspondent on behalf of foreign correspondents as to whether the hostages have left the country]

[Answer] Tell them on my behalf, no.

[Question] (?TASS) news agency: Your Excellency has just stated on the radio that Iran no longer accepts a major part of international law, regulations and norms because these laws concern the superpowers' interests. Would you be kind enough to elaborate on certain laws which you refuse to recognize? Is the immunity of embassies included among those you reject?

[Answer] Of course, this is the correspondent's impression [of what I said], not my actual wording. In fact what I said was this: That a major part of international laws and conventions have been introduced in an oppressive manner, aimed at the superpowers' interests. These laws are not right. We say this does not mean--as long as we have not rejected them and they govern our relations--that we have the intention of ignoring them or declaring that we do not accept them. God willing, with the help and support of all the oppressed throughout the world, we will try to eliminate these oppressor laws, including the one that I cited, and establish new regulations in the world.

[Question] Formerly it used to be said that the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran did not have sufficient stability in order to settle the hostages issue. Would you be kind enough to assess the truth of this claim?

[Answer] The fact that Iran was able to settle the issue proves it has the necessary political stability, and now I am talking to you as the spokesman of the government and the government is functioning 100 percent as it should.

[Question] There is a question which is being asked practically by all the correspondents present: When you free the hostages, will cameramen and foreign correspondents in Iran be allowed? [question as heard]

[Answer] No. For security reasons I myself do not know when, from where, and how the hostages will depart. It is possible that right now they might have already left from Bandar-e 'Abbas, perhaps within the time period we have been talking.

[Question] How much of the shah's money has been recovered and what guarantee was the Iranian Government given?

[Answer] Well, we have already announced the answer to this question, at the same time [words indistinct] and even now, in the course of this interview, I did mention it. We [words indsitinct] we do not know how much it is, how can we get part of it? They [presumably the United States] tell us: What do you suggest? Show us where the shah's wealth is, how much it is, and we shall immediately issue the order to freeze it and will tell the court (?on the basis of this confisication order) to transfer it to Iran. [Words indistinct] not even one figure concerning the shah's wealth is in our hands, not even an estimated figure. How can we get it, what should we get, and from whom?

[Question] KEYHAN correspondent: With regard to crediting Iranian deposits in the Central Bank of England, what guarantee is there that Britain will make the deposits available to the Iranian Government?

[Answer] I did say before: The account is the Algerian Government's account. The Algerian Government will deal with the Bank of England, not the British Government. The reason that the Algerian Government suggested the Bank of England was that 50 years [words indistinct].

[Question by Japanese correspondent] (?FUJI) Are you aware of Mr Bani-Sadr's view concerning the settement of the hostages issue?

[Answer] No. He has maintained silence over the issue and not said anything. Of course, we send him the minutes of all the negotiations and all actions taken in this field in order to enable him to let us know should he have any view, but he did not forward any view, not even the slightest.

[Question] [Words indistinct] according to the U.S. Government's assertions, Iranian deposits frozen in U.S. banks and their European branches amount to around $9.5 billion, while Iran claims these deposits are around $14 billion. How was an agreement reached concerning the figure?

[Answer] Well, the $9.5 billion figure is put forward by the Iranian Central Bank. The figure is more. It is more than $10 billion. Of this amount as was said [word indistinct] the U.S. President [words indistinct] their freeze in the U.S. banks which will be transferred to the Iranian account at the end of the spring. The $14 billion figure arises like this: The Central Bank of Iran calculates the deposits with their interest at $10 billion. The Central Bank of Iran guesses the value of properties and equipment frozen in the United States around $4 billion. The Central Bank of Iran does not have the exact figure in this connection, and therefore in our last reply we asked the U.S. Government to give us the exact figure. How this issue will undergo arbitration, and the value of frozen Iranian properties and equipment, which Iran's Central Bank guesstimates at $4 billion, will become known. God willing, the issue will be resolved through arbitration.

[Question] SOBH-E AZADEGAN correspondent. When will the text of Algeria's statement be released for public knowledge?

[Answer] We can provide the text of the statement even tonight, but the text is very lengthy. I do not know whether there is a translation of it in the Persian language. If there is one ready, we can make it available to the media at the conclusion of this press conference. There are three statements, one in connection with arbitration, one in connection with the entire Majlis-approved conditions. [sentence as heard]

[Question] Should the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran fail to implement completely the Majlis-approved conditions, who would be responsible?

[Answer] This is a (?good) question. Perhaps I who have signed it. Because [word indistinct] what would be the problem why the success has not been achieved, [words indistinct] it would be myself who have signed it and I do accept the responsibility. Of course, I as the representative of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as I say. The Government of the Islamic Republic would also be held responsible in this case, if there were issues on which it should have acted but did not.

[Question] JOMHURI-HE ESLAMI correspondent. Through newspapers and speeches a certain group has concentrated all its efforts to weaken and bring down the government, and sometimes members of this group resort to illegal means and arouse the public's concern. For instances, they release false statistics and embark upon analysis. What are you planning to do in order to stop this as well as to guide the public?

[Answer] Of course, he [presumably the author of the preceding question] too discusses his question with its reply. The ENQELAB-E ESLAMI newspaper also has the same manner. It both puts forward a question and replies to it. I do not have anything to add to assertions made by those gentlemen who mix the question and the answer.

[Question] NBC television. Carter said half an hour ago on American television that a few documents have still not been signed. Could you please elaborate: What are these documents and why have they not been signed?

[Answer] To tell the truth, I have been signing documents ever since this morning. I do not know really what is left to be signed. The Government of Algeria too has said there is nothing to be added. There was only one issue. It was an agreement to be signed by the Iranian Central Bank on the basis of which the deposits would be transferred to the Bank of England. As far as I know this too was signed today at 1100.

[Question] Correspondent of the publicity office of Martyr Mottahari School: Don't you think a plot is hidden behind Reagan's sudden change of strategy?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] We said from the beginning (?that Reagan could do nothing more than what Carter did). He has now reached the pace of action. What Reagan said first was for election consumption. Now that he has reached the practical phase, he cannot do anything and he is forced to deal with the issue realistically.

[Question] [words indistinct]

[Answer] Yes, it includes the gold.

[Question] NABARD-E MELAT newspaper. I have two questions. It has been said that following the release of the hostages the world-devouring U.S. Government intends to embark upon new plots against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Would you be kind enough to give us your views.

[Answer] I did say: It cannot do anything. The U.S. spreads this idea in order to frighten. It is like the story of Mulla Nasreddin. [commical figure in Persian folklore] Mulla Nasredein went to a village and told its inhabitants: If you do not give me what I ask you, then I shall do what I did to the inhabitants of the other village. The inhabitants of the village feared Mulla's threat and gave him whatever he asked for. Then someone asked Mulla: What did you do with the inhabitants of the other villages who refused to comply with your requests? Mulla Nasreddin replied: Nothing. I just left and came to your village. The U.S. threat is of the same brand.

[Question] It is being said that the hostages, after their release, intend to bring a lawsuit against the Iranian Government before international bodies and sue the Iranian Government for huge sums. What would be the reaction of the Iranian Government?

[Answer] First of all, your question is out of place because no one knows what the intentions of the hostages are. No one even knows where the hostages are at this very moment, let alone that they have the intention of doing this and that. Secondly, the Algerian Government's statement makes provisions for all these possibilities and the U.S. Government, in fact, would not allow such claims to be made by its citizens. [crowd chants "God is great"]

NABAVI 20 JAN INTERVIEW IMMINENT: HOSTAGE RELEASE

GF201357 Tehran Domestic in Persian 1100 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Several moments ago our correspondent interviewed Behzad Nabavi, the minister of executive affairs, on the latest developments in the hostage affair. We draw your attention to it: [begin recording]

[Nabavi] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Several moments ago we were informed that the Iranian deposits in European branches of U.S. banks has been transferred to the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank, which is the U.S. Government bank. We could consider the transfer of deposits to the British central bank, the Algerian Government's account, as a positive first step by the U.S. banks. As soon as the deposits are transferred the Government of Iran will release the hostages.

[Correspondent] Please explain the problems created by U.S. banks last night concerning the transfer of the Iranian Government's deposit, Iranian deposits, to the banks. Has the Iranian Government been able to sort this out?

[Nabavi] This problem was not because of our doing but was because of internal disagreements in the U.S. Government: There is a faction that supposedly supports Reagan and wants the matter solved during Reagan's administration and then there is another faction supporting Carter that wants it solved during Carter's administration--and this is their fight. There has been no reacion since last night when the Iranian Central Bank ordered the transfer of its deposits in U.S. banks to the Algerian Government's account. This is due to their internal struggle and the problems of the U.S. system.

[Correspondent] Yes, considering that the U.S. Government and banks have created many problems for the solution to this matter and that this will continue, has the Iranian Government foreseen the necessary solutions?

[Nabavi] Yes, of course. Today we gave the ultimatum to U.S. banks that by 1500 today, on the basis of the Algerian statement which has been accepted by the Iranian and U.S. Governments, the Iranian deposits must be transferred to the British central bank, the Algerian Government's account. If this does not happen we will take the necessary actions and inform our dear people (?on what actions have been taken).

[Correspondent] Do you have any more explanations to give?

[Nabavi] I have no further explanations and hope that the next set of explanations are given under better circumstances.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Mr Nabavi. [end recording]

NABAVI, OTHERS ON FINANCIAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S.

LD210052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2120 GMT 20 Jan 81

["Phone-in" program with Behzad Nabavi, minister of state in charge of executive affairs and Mohsen Nurbakhsh, deputy minister of finance, and Ahmad 'Azizi, in charge of investigating the issues relating to the American hostages, broadcast earlier this evening on Tehran Domestic Television Service--recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We start the third program in the series of programs of direct contact. Due to the special conditions we are in at the moment--we had previously announced that our program this week would be about the Ministry of the Interior, but as the issue of the hostages came along we have devoted this week's program to the hostage issue. To begin with I wish to apologize to you dear viewers and also to the officials of the Ministry of the Interior. God willing, in next week's program we will discuss the plans of the Ministry of the Interior. From this moment you, dear viewers, can contact us on telephone numbers 290055 and 290065 and ask the questions you have about the hostage issue.

We start today's program in connection with the hostage issue.

In this connection, our brother, Mr Behzad Nabavi, minister of state in charge of executive affairs; Brother Mohsen Nurbakhsh, deputy minister of economic affairs and finance; and also Brother Ahmad 'Azizi, in charge of the committee investigating the issue of the hostages, who is not yet here because he is busy. We hope that he will come within the next few minutes to take part in this program and answer your questions.

As the first question in connection with the hostage issue we ask our brother, Behzad Nabavi, to explain what problems have arisen in the period from yesterday until today and what is the situation now.

[Nabavi] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. After expressing my greetings to the dear viewers, the whole world expected that following the announcement of the Algerian Government about the fate of the American hostages we would send the hostages to their homes yesterday. Of course, we too had done our best so that there would be no delay in this matter. However, unfortunately, in the very last minutes, when everything was ready and when we only awaited that, in accordance with the statement of the Algerian Government which obligates the American banks to deposit Iranian assets in the central bank which is acceptable to the Algerian Government, the American Government and the American banks deposit our assets in that bank. This was not carried out. In the interviews which I gave yesterday and today I discussed this matter with our own people and with the people throughout the world and showed them that when the question of money, profits and economic gains are at stake the superpowers, the haughty countries of the world and the big capitalists, pay no attention to anything else. At least the thing which these American bankers had to take into consideration was the amazing excitement which, according to the reports we have received, existed in America, in connection with this matter, among the families of the hostages and all the people of America. However, without paying any attention to this excitement the American bankers tried, for a period of 24 hours, to fritter away a part of our rights and to deceive us. All they did during these 24 hours was try to deceive us in some way. Things which we had discussed for weeks and which we had rejected and had not tolerated, they wished to impose on us in a different form during these 24 hours. According to the famous saying, we had kicked them out of the door and they wished to come back through the window. For the same reason, during the past 24 hours all our time was devoted to confronting these deceits and conspiracies. The brothers endured great hardship in this connection. They persevered and when the matter was revealed throughout the world, when it was reflected in the world in an extensive way, the American bankers were forced to retreat and were forced to deposit Iranian assets in the banks in London this afternoon. At 1700 this afternoon the Algerian Government officially informed us that the funds had been deposited in the account of the Algerian bank in London.

[Interviewer] What were the differences about? On what issues did the banks not wish to give us our rights?

[Nabavi] Of course, the issue is very detailed. You know that the subject of this matter was not in the interest of the American banks because we were taking vast sums of money out of the American banks. Their life and fate depends on these vast sums. It is not a small sum. About $8 billion are being taken out of the American banking system in one day. They tried, in any way they could, for a lesser amount of money to be taken out.

Second, when they discovered that they could not do it, they wanted a guarantee from us, by some special trick, that after taking out this $8 billion the American Government does not owe us anything more and that what was being withdrawn in connection with the assets comprised all the assets, while there is a difference of $900 million between the sum which we maintain and the sum which they maintain they owe us and it has been decided that we should come to a definite conclusion together within 30 days. Brother Nurbakhsh will explain it more when it is discussed. On the whole, the deceits of America and its leaders since yesterday have been very instructive to us.

In fact, during yesterday and today we realized the true meaning of the remarks of the imam who referred to America as the great Satan. We realized how much deceit and trickery exist in its dealings and what disgraceful and low tricks it engages in. For example, the American Government takes a text in some connection so as merely to make a clean copy of it. Then, when it makes a clean copy of it, it omits a certain word from it. It deliberately drops one particular word and, with the omission of this particular word, it wishes to add another article later to the statement of the Algerian Government and impose it on us. But fortunately, with the vigilance of the brothers and the steadfastness of the Algerian Government, the issue was not terminated successfully for the Americans. In fact, the past 24 hours were a very good 24 hours for us and we managed to have a more intimate knowledge of the great Satan. There is another issue which, if the opportunity arises, I will tell you about so that our brothers and sisters and our people can get acquainted with the people who rule in America and learn about their method of government and their presidents. I will explain this in answer to future questions if these issues are raised.

[Interviewer] Dear listeners, I have just been informed that one of our telephone lines is continuously engaged. We ask the dear listeners to put the receiver down properly if they have not done so, so that other viewers can get in touch with us as well.

Now, the first question which has been put forward by telephone asks why Britain was chosen and why the money was deposited in the Bank of England. Mr Nurbakhsh, would you please elaborate in this connection?

[Nurbakhsh] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The proposal suggesting the Bank of England to be chosen for the secondary transfer was due to certain difficulties and, in fact, it was to facilitate this transfer from the viewpoint of the Algerian Government. The banks we suggested were the Central Bank of (?India) or the Central Bank of Austria but, unfortunately, due to technical difficulties with these two banks and the technical facilities needed, which these two lacked with regards transfers, accounts and the (?credit) of the Algerian Government. [as heard] The Bank of England was chosen by Algeria. Since we do not have direct relations with these [as heard] and our connection was through a mediator, the Algerian Government [words indistinct] was playing the major part in the transfer of the money, we did not show too much sensitivity about this matter. For example, transferring the gold belonging to Iran in America to the banks suggested by us was not physically possible and that was why the Bank of England was chosen, since the transfer was made possible by a telex message.

[Interviewer] Meanwhile, our brother Mr Ahmad 'Azizi has arrived and we hope he has good news for us. The next question is in connection with the press, radio and television conference given by our brother Mr Nabavi, in a part of which, because our 1-hour long tape was finished, the question put by the ENQELAB-E ESLAMI reporter was put forward in a manner whereby some of our listeners thought the question was censored. Mr Nabavi, would you please answer this question which was cut out from the newspaper concerning the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. The question is, during the time that you were solving the hostage issue, were the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy and Mr Musavi Kho'ini directly involved in decision making or not?

[Nabavi] Do you want the exact answer I gave yesterday? I cannot remember of course. Basically, I said that the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy were informed of all the negotiations with the Algerian delegation, of all the notes that were handed to us by the Algerian Government and of our replies. We used to send a copy of these notes and documents for them. Our brother Mr Musavi Kho'ini, being a member of the leadership circle of the Majlis, received a copy of these replies. But during the past few days, since the time was short we could not directly consult his excellency or the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. In other stages we used to submit the documents to the Majlis, the president, the judicial branch and our other brothers in office, members of the Council of Ministers, and they would communicate their views to us without us having to go to them and consult them.

[Interviewer] The next question is in connection with the ratifications of the Islamic Majlis. In return for each condition being met a number of hostages were to be freed. In one of your previous speeches you announced that $2.2 billion of our assets would be deposited at the end of spring. Is this not in variance with the ratifications of the Islamic Majlis?

[Navabi] I have explained this fully in my press conference. The basis of my work was that either the hostage issue be resolved, that is to say that the hostages be released at a logical and proper time, or that the issue be solved in another way, that is to say that they be put on trial, thus implementing the other alternative given in the (?Majlis ratifications). Well, it was natural that when the Majlis gave us its ratifications our first approach was to solve the issue and we tried to solve the problem in a way that guarantees the release of the hostages of the Iranian nation. Facing the issue we found out that if the four parts of the Majlis' ratifications are to be implemented fully it might take 2 to 3 years. Thus, it would have contradicted our practical intentions. That is to say, if the hostages were to be released we could not have prolonged the process for 2 to 3 years. Therefore, we tried to use proper and strong guarantees and undertakings and accept them. Well, unfortunately, this approach seems to help create an atmosphere in which rumormongerers and ill intentioned people reduce its value and importance to that of a materialistic issue. But, aside from its financial aspect, where we only got back our own deposits and did not intend to ask for more--and as Mr Nabavi said we are not highwaymen and we do not intend to earn an income in this way and make a profit. But, in this connection, I have given an explanation to the brother asking the question and will explain further on the financial arrangements later on. The fact that we concentrated on three issues, that it was very important to the United States to accept these conditions and sign them and announce this to the world; and a government like the Algerian Government [words indistinct]--this shows to what extent this government, this world-devouring superpower has come to its knees and has become desperate.

The issue of noninterference in the affairs of Iran from now on, and the lack of [word indistinct] to the ratifications of the Majlis, where it was clearly said that America has always interfered in the internal affairs of Iran and should undertake from now on to stop these interferences, is the biggest defeat for America. Despite all the propaganda, in the period before the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran, reflected in the American press and that of its subservients in which the shah is trying to advance Iran toward authentic modernism with this being juxtaposed against the religious fanatics who want to take Iran back to the stone age--a short period after these claims this superpower was forced to accept and announce the fact that the wealth of the shah was plundered from the treasury of the Iranian nation and should be returned to the nation. This was the first example, or one of the examples given to its puppets in different parts of the world, especially in the Middle East. Although we have only transfered our deposits from America you should note that transfering these deposits from American banks is not a simple matter. In exchange for the oil exported to America before and generally [words indistinct] that were provided for by this, did not allow the Iranian Government to take the money and use it to serve the interest of the people. It was forced to deposit the gold with the forces of oppression and only with the permission of America or when an agreement was reached with other governments financially dependant on America was the Iranian Government allowed to spend it. Therefore, taking back these deposits from imperialism and [words indistinct] like America is a great victory and it cannot be ignored. Obviously many governments cannot do such a thing and are not capable of it. There are other aspects to this which I will discuss later.

[Interviewer] After the release of the hostages could we possibly establish diplomatic and economic relations with the United States?

[Presumably Nabavi] Should the United States officially recognize our rights--as they said they would--and agree to our just rights then there would be no difficulty that would prevent us from having diplomatic or (?economic) relations, but we should establish these within the framework of the laws of Islam and the practices in our country.

[Interviewer] There are a number of short questions. One is about why radio and television did not announce at the time the departure of the hostages. I think this was because of security problems.

[Unidentifiable speaker] Apparently this was the very program, because I was on the way here listening to the VHF program when I noticed that the program had already started. I thought this would be the first thing which would be raised; but perhaps during the interval which it took [words indistinct].

[Presumably Nabavi] Our arrangement was not to announce it in any way until their plane had left Iranian territory. However, a number of foreign reporters had gathered around the airport as they did not understand where they would leave from; but they flew from another airport near Mehrabad Airport. There were two Algerian planes. One of them left full and the other left empty. All the security considerations were made in order to make the flight a very safe one. But when the reporters who were outside heard the sound of the airplane and saw some of the gentlemen--for instance, they saw the Algerian ambassador, they saw the Swiss ambassador go to the airport--they guessed that it was over and at 2100 they sent their reports, or a littler earlier than 2100. However, our arrangement was to announce it a little later when they crossed the Iranian border.

[Listener] I have a question about one of the hostages. It is about the spy who had relations with one of the Iranian sisters and who was supposed to be tried; even if any of the hostages were released, under any conditions he should have been tried. I want to know whether he will be tried, whether he will remain in Iran or whether they let him go with the others?

[Presumably Nabavi] Yes, I don't know how this question can be answered now. The truth is that I am not informed of the files of every one of them. This brother has asked this question a little too late. If I knew earlier I would have investigated it to see what the truth was. In any case, I cannot give a definite answer to this question.

PARS: HOSTAGES LEFT MEHRABAD 1719 GMT 20 JAN

LD202114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2040 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Behzad Nabavi, the minister of state in executive affairs and government spokesman; Nurbakhsh, the deputy to the Ministry of Finance, and Ahmad 'Azizi, the official in charge of hostage affairs, tonight took part in the direct communication program which was shown on the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran and answered the question put to them by the people on the hostage issue. In the same program the official in charge of the hostages announced at 2135 that the American hostages have been released and took off from Mehrabad Airport in an Algerian plane with an Algerian pilot and crew.

According to PARS, the plane carrying the hostages left for Algeria at 2049. Another plane took the Algerian officials and another took the Algerian doctors who had come to Iran to examine the hostages. According to the same report security officers were on guard at the airport and while a number of Phantom planes belonging to the Islamic Republic of Iran escorted the planes carrying the hostages, Algerian officials and doctors, the planes flew over the Mehrabad Airport.

The detailed version of the questions and answers given by the responsible officials who took part in the TV program, direct communication, will be carried at the end of this bulletin.

NABAVI THANKS BEN YAHIA FOR MEDIATION EFFORTS

LD202112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] Behzad Nabavi, minister of state in charge of executive affairs, has sent a telegram to the Algerian minister of foreign affairs, thanking him for his round-the-clock efforts. According to PARS, the telegram reads as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brother Ben Yahia, esteemed minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, now that by the grace of God the Muslim nation of Iran has succeeded in achieving its rightful demands through a decisive victory, with your all-round cooperation and that of other brothers, and in ending the issue of the hostages in a proper and successful manner, I deem it necessary to express my sincere gratitude for your unreserved and round-the-clock efforts. I beseech Almighty God to grant the salvation of the brother nation, Algeria.

[Signed] Your brother Behzad Nabavi, 20 January 1981

Thanks to Algerian Delegation

LD202145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2045 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] The minister of state for executive affairs in another telegram to Algeria has expressed thanks for the efforts of other Algerian officials. According to PARS, the text of the telegram is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brothers Rida Malik', 'as-Saghir Mustafa'i', Mohamed Ben Husayn, and Abdelkarim Ghraieb: I hereby thank you the continual and round-the-clock efforts of this delegation in resolving the hostages issue, which succeeded in gaining the Islamic Republic of Iran its usurped legal rights. I beseech the Almighty God for the salvation and prosperity of the fraternal Muslim nation of Algeria.

[Signed] Your brother, Behzad Nabavi, 20 January 1981

ALGERIAN STATEMENTS ON U.S.-IRANIAN AGREEMENTS

For the texts of two Algerian Government statements issued on 19 January on agreements between the United States and Iran, see the Algeria subsection of the North Africa section of the 21 January Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

BANI-SADR DENIES RECEIPT OF MINUTES ON HOSTAGE TALKS

LD211148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1101 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] According to PARS, the following statement was issued by the president's office today:

In His exalted name. The government spokesman and official responsible for resolving the hostages issue [Behzad Nabavi] has said in reply to a question during his press conference that the president had had knowledge of developments in the hostages issue. In this respect it seems necessary for the Iranian nation to be given the following explanation:

Minutes of discussions between the Algerian delegation and Iranian officials regarding the hostages issue were sent to the president's office. The last of such minutes were received by this office on 12 January and included a part of the discussions relating to 12 January and prior to that date. Considering the fact that the principal part of the discussions was held during last week and that, according to press reports, discussions about the conditions and their mode of implementation continued up to the final hours before the release of the hostages, and since not even the slightest reports or information on these discussions were sent to the president's office, this claim that the president had had knowledge of the aforementioned discussions is not true and is hereby denied.

RAJA'I: SEVERED U.S. TIES PROMOTE SELF-RELIANCE

LD201856 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] PARS reports that Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister, accompanied by Col Javad Fakuri, minister of defense, inspected the weapons and ammunition factories of the Ministry of Defense this morning. At the end of this visit the prime minister said: With the belief in the fact that the war will be finally successful with the support of the people and by making it into a people's war, the government is endeavoring to increase domestic arms production and to assist the people in this direction. The government is thus determined to strengthen the factories for arms production inside the country.

Concerning the morale of the workers in these factories, the prime minister said: What was very important was the morale of the workers and the inventors who talked to us in fine spirits about their productions. The prime minister added: At the time of the destroyed shah, foreign experts did not allow our brothers to touch anything but now not only have our brothers succeeded in making the factory work, but they have used some initiative and have made some changes in the arms (?designs), which is praiseworthy. This shows that even if foreign governments give them nothing they will be able to replace them with their own products and will make use of them according to their ability.

Mr Raja'i said: The greatest result of the hostage taking was, when America severed all relations with us, we tried to rely on ourselves. We have had good progress in this respect. Our factories are working actively, and their productions are considerable.

In conclusion, the prime minister said: We hope that this great movement will advance, and that the day will come when our people will have no need for foreign countries.

RAFSANJANI ADDRESSES MAJLIS AFTER HOSTAGE RELEASE

LD211410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1050 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The Islamic Consultative Assembly held an open session this morning.

Our correspondent reports that during the session of the Islamic Consultative Assembly today Majlis speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani said in a speech:

The epic-making spy taking of the Muslim Iranian people has concluded in a manner desired by the Majlis. At the end of this tumultuous historic event it is appropriate in the Islamic Consultative Assembly to have a brief analysis of the event.

First of all, we express our thanks to the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy whose move was a turning point in the history of the Iranian Islamic revolution. Next, thanks to the aware Iranian nation, which never makes a mistake, for the support the people manifested for this action and for their steadfastness in the face of provocations and poison-spreading acts by ill-intentioned people. Thanks to the Majlis and brother deputies for their careful study of the issue and for choosing a realistic way, and thanks to the government which worked hard and most skillfully and intelligently to implement the Majlis's demands. In conclusion, we thank the Algerian brothers who, in a revolutionary spirit, played their crucial role and performed the duty of a Muslim country with regard to an international issue. Above all, thanks to the imam who, with his guidance and directives to the Muslim students, the people and the Majlis, played the role of a leader on an international scale.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani added: It was predictable that opportunist and biased people would start their poison-spreading job right from today--the same people who, in the past, used to say hostage taking had helped strengthen Carter and that hostage takers are serving Carter. When Carter fell they changed their stance. It is perhaps possible that we have suffered some damage in the context of relations with certain countries, whereas after the revolution, and in order to bring about the Islamic revolution, we would close down institutions and government offices and we have seen the political results of that by achieving the Islamic revolution. [sentence as heard]

In this hostage-taking affair, too, we have gained economic benefits. From this move we have learned that we should rely on ourselves, that we have to produce things ourselves and that we should become independent of the outside world. These were the positive effects of the hostage-taking act. In response to this act America used all its resources to impose economic sanctions and a blockade. All of the great Satan's efforts, however, from economic blockade and boycott to the doomed Tabas attack and the war imposed by Iraq, proved futile. When the Iranian Government and nation themselves decided to resolve the issue, no conspiracy could then start in the way of their will, for America's excuse had nothing to do with that country's spies since America was against Iran's Islamic revolution--an Islamic revolution the achievement of which we expect in Iraq and other countries in the region. With the spread of the Islamic revolution the usurping Israel will no longer be able to stand against Islamic countries in the world.

In conclusion, the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly said: If we continue our Islamic movement in the same manner, God will be with us at crucial moments and we will be victorious.

TEHRAN: U.S. BANKERS OBSTRUCT HOSTAGE AGREEMENT

LD201340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1114 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] At last, after a long period of expectation, the Government of the United States accepted the Iranian Government's conditions set for the [words indistinct]. After the past few days' struggles and the Iranian Government's ultimatum, Carter approved all the agreements between the two countries and signed the agreements. But, in spite of all this, it seems as if the corrupt capitalist system of the Western world is still creating obstacles. A number of American bankers have announced that Iran should undertake [ta'ahod] not to file any claims against American banks once its assets have been returned. This is, in fact, like signing a document giving the unestablished assets of Iran to American banks. This clearly shows that in spite of the acceptance by the American Government, that country's banking system is singing another tune. In this connection, it is necessary to study certain issues. So far as the Governments of Iran and America are concerned, the issue is finalized and the Americans have surrendered to the conditions of the Iranian Government since the Carter government has accepted the agreement prepared by Algeria and the President of America signed it. But it is as if in capitalist countries the government lacks the traditional political stability, and political figures are like puppets who are made to dance by cartels, trusts and bankers. Fourteen months after the capture of the American hostages it looks as if accepting defeat is not that simple for Americans, because now that Carter has accepted it the bankers are refusing in another way to accept it.

All these issues, however, cannot detract from the political victory achieved by Iran. The government, as the executive body implementing the (?recommendations) of the Majlis, took over the affairs of the hostages. In this connection, Algeria was chosen as the mediator and the government took a defined stance in implementing the recommendations of the Majlis. It was America who employed delaying tactics. The explanation provided by America to the world, an issue which America made into a propaganda trumpet, was to refer repeatedly to the point that the hostage taking was brought about because of the lack of political stability in Iran. Whereas, America was unable to understand this important issue: that the hostage taking did not happen because of political anarchy, rather it was due to the workings of the revolution policies in adopting an anti-American stance and its (?authenticity) in fighting against colonialism.

When the Majlis announced the conditions for the release of the hostages it was made quite clear that laws govern Iran and the views of the Government, and its members and the Majlis have legal authority. When negotiations on this issue began, America repeatedly showed obstinacy in accepting the conditions set by the Majlis--which were by no means improper--and was not willing to resolve the problem. After much vacillation it was eventually forced to surrender to Iran's determination and its insistence on holding to its principled stands. Now, when the Government of America has accepted [the agreement], a few bankers do not value the decisions made by the Government of America and create difficulties in the way of solving this problem. This clearly shows it is America which does not have political stability and the government's authority is a ceremonial one, where the president's signature is worth nothing.

In this connection, Iran has done its best to solve the problem, since our stand and the government's stand with regard to this issue is and was quite clear, and it is precisely the recommendation of the Majlis. But the American Government, because it has no power within the general structure of capitalism, and in spite of accepting the conditions set by Iran, cannot show the necessary determination to solve this problem. We see that a few capitalists are resisting the government and have brought forth new problems which are not valid in the eyes of the Iranian Government. [Word indistinct] once again familiarizes us more than ever with Western capitalism and how, in this system, the wealth of capitalists permits them to do as they please; [it shows] what faction is represented by the government and how much power it has.

But, aside from this issue, what concerns the Government of Iran is that it has finally forced the Government of America to accept its conditions by its determination, and this is our great victory. It is America now that should answer the world on how in that country the authority of the highest official, the President, depends on the views of some capitalists. Is the [word indistinct] and the power of politics that American colonialism brags about anything other than the power of its capitalists?

TEHRAN: CARTER TRIP TO WIESBADEN 'PROPAGANDA'

LD191812 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1659 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Four hundred and forty days after Iran's revolutionary action against plundering American imperialism, America has finally surrendered in the face of the Muslim Iranian nation's decisiveness and uncompromising attitude and accepted all the conditions approved by the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran.

Revelations relating to America's interference and crimes in Iran during the 14 and 1/2 months of hostage taking, exposing as much as possible the human rights supporting America to the world, particularly to the oppressed and suffering nations, in the end forced America to accept Iran's four-point conditions.

In this context, Carter's decision to receive the last propaganda benefit from the issue of the hostages will also be doomed to failure, for he, who had intended by his presence at America's air base in Federal Germany to assume a human-loving posture in the ceremony for the arrival of the hostages, will certainly not have the opportunity to engage in such clowning acts because he has to be present at 1000 in front of the White House tomorrow to hand over his shameful office to his successor.

Yet another American failure lies in the collapse of the dollar's value in international money markets which, according to REUTER, citing London financial circles, and international money markets have been extremely baffled as to what would happen if Iran were to convert billions of dollars worth of its assets to other currencies, or what would happen to the price of gold if Iran decided to sell the 50 tons of gold it has received from America in London's market.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Algerian Embassy in Tehran, in a contact with UPI today, said that the 52 American hostages who were examined by 6 Algerian doctors were enjoying full health and that there was nothing wrong with them.

The news of an imminent release of the hostages put about by Zionist news agencies has been portrayed as a sort of victory for America, and American officials, along with a majority of Western leaders and statesmen, disregarding America's resounding defeat by Iran, are trying to make the situation appear the other way around. And this happens against the background of the fact that TASS, the Soviet news agency, today briefly and without comment reported the news of the release of the American hostages. Meanwhile, the British Government also, exploiting the affair, has portrayed the four British spies imprisoned in Iran as hostages.

The most interesting comment relating to the release of the hostages has been voiced by Anwar as-Sadat, the Egyptian president for life. In a meeting with an American congressman he criticized America's policy with regard to the resolution of the hostages saga, and said: This policy has made America's friends in the Middle East suspicious of that country's commitments toward its friends. According to this American congressman, Sadat believes that the White House should have acted more decisively with regard to the issue of the hostages and should not have sacrificed America's prestige in this connection.

PARS RECOUNTS STAGES OF U.S. CAMPAIGN AGAINST IRAN

LD211017 Tehran PARS in English 0845 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, Jan 21 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--The U.S. authorities went as far as to invite the now dead shah to the U.S., damaging the pride and integrity of the people of Iran. During the years before the revolution, when all manner of crimes and atrocities were committed against the people of Iran, no head of any state and no international agency ever protested against such tactics. However, when the patience of the nation reached its limit and the students following the line of imam took over control of the nest of spies, in order to put an end to such infamous activities, all international agencies started an outcry. All the so-called "free countries" and their institutions rushed to condemn the action faster than anyone else. Following the takeover of the nest of spies in Tehran, there was an immediate decrease in internal clashes and the situation in Kurdestan began to improve. Simultaneously with this revolutionary actions in Iran, the anti-American campaign reached its peak, particularly in the Middle East.

Soon afterwards the first gathering of liberation movements of the world took place in Tehran, the invitations being extended by the students following the line of the imam. This became a turning point in the history of the revolutions of the world. The closure of the den of espionage in Tehran was not the end of illegal activities by the great Satan. U.S. imperialism, which was badly weakened, sought its revenge by organising new plots.

The conspiracies started with economic boycotts such as freezing Iranian assets and obliging all its allies to follow suit and then by cutting all diplomatic relations, an act that was welcomed by the nation of Iran. The second phase was "gunboat diplomacy" and the dispatch of U.S. warships to the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman. At the same time, a vast propaganda campaign was launched against our revolution and our leader across the U.S. and around the world. This campaign was particularly promulgated in the press and media of the aligned countries of the region as they are as much afraid of an Islamic revolution as is their master.

From this stage of its campaign against the revolution, the United States emerged disgracefully. Not only did it fail to defeat us, but our people became more united. By their political fasting they broke the economic sanctions. By bringing up ethnic issues, the U.S. authorities tried to stir up disturbances in the second stage. They created the Tabriz incident. The plan was to get the cooperation of the air force and the ground forces stationed in that city and then separate Azarbaijan from the rest of Iran. Bakhtiar would be imposed on the Muslim people of that province, in other words, a repeat of the August 19, 1953 coup d'etat. By virtue of the alertness of the people of Tabriz, however, this plot was thwarted and the plots of the counterrevolutionaries and pro-American groups were revealed to the public. Mercenaries, who, headed by the Muslim People's Republican Party were fighting against the Islamic Republic, the government of Iran, in Kurdestan, decided to take over the Tabriz radio station. Throughout the time that they controlled the radio station, nasty things were broadcast about all powers and superpowers except the United States (tapes of which are available). They were supported by the agents of Savak (the deposed shah's secret police) and by Shaykh Ezzeddin Hosseyni.

The third phase was the unsuccessful military intervention staged at Tabas. It took place under the pretext of rescuing the hostages but not only would it have resulted in the death of the hostages, many others would have died too. A series of bomb explosions on the streets of Tehran and the attack of revolutionary guards during the night were planned for this expedition. The military attack that failed at Tabas was a clear breach of international law. It showed that the law is respected only until the time it fails to protect the interests of the superpowers. International bodies and governments overlooked this incident as though nothing had taken place. An attack of 6 airplanes, 8 helicopters and 180 armed commandos is passed over as an unimportant incident.

The fourth phase, a retaliatory plan was implemented by several Iraqi mercenaries. The plan was to occupy the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London by six Iraqi terrorists during which the unarmed staff of the embassy were taken hostage. Because the Iranian Government rejected all demands of the terrorists, these latter killed two of the staff.

The objective behind this was to defile the revolutionary action of the militant Muslim students and to create an atmosphere under which any sort of hostage-taking would be condemned and thus such acts would be regarded as savage acts. As usual, the masterminds behind the attack on the embassy were all killed in a swift attack so that no trace of the CIA will be left behind.

Therefore, we see that the Iraqi mercenaries, the agents of Savak, the London police and other elements are all working together behind the scenes with the objective of doing something to the Iranians that would be considered the similar to what befall the Americans.

The whole affair concluded with an attack by the police. Since the truth could not be hidden one of the terrorists, who was injured and remained alive during the trial, confessed that the Iraqi officials had hired him to work in an anti-Khomeyni group consisting of those living in exile. In the past 14 months the U.S. government and police, as well as the British police, under various pretexts created trouble for Iranian students and tortured them in these countries.

The fifth phase was an extensive plan, which became known as "the Bakhtiar coup d'etat," and was foiled. The details of this coup were worked out in Paris several months before its attempted implementation. Its masterminds had travelled abroad several times to get the necessary money and other facilities. Most of those involved in this coup were executed.

And finally the last plot of the U.S. was to encourage Saddam Husayn to attack Iran and to divide the country. The objective was to prepare the ground for the overthrow of the Islamic Republic of Iran or at least to detach one of its most vital oil centers from Iran and thus create a second American Israel in Khuzestan Province. Saddam's role was to attain phoney prestige in the Arab world, but thanks be to God, this plot was also thwarted. The U.S., be sending its AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia rendered de facto support to the Iraqi Government de facto. [as received] The unconditional support of Saudi Arabia and Jordan for the blasphemous regime of Saddam and even the training of Iraqi pilots in Saudi Arabia with Moroccan co-pilots were bound to turn this war into a confrontation of Iran and the U.S.

Now Reagan, by calling Iranians "savages" and "barbarians" and his claim of not paying "ransom" to anyone, is preparing the ground for future plots, such as the occupation of the islands in the Persian Gulf or the mining of Iranian oil export terminals.

KHOMEYNI CALLS FOR UNITY, SELF-SUFFICIENCY

LD200420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni delivered on 19 January in Tehran to print workers and employees of the national defense industries--recorded, duration 70 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Attention to a certain matter and mention of that matter is necessary. A nation that wants to stand on its own feet and run its own country must first wake up. Those who follow the path of God have also been reported as saying that the first stage along that path lies in being awake. Throughout recent history efforts have been made to see to it that the nations in the Third World remain unaware, oblivious of their own personality and to regard this personality as being dependent upon others.

Unless we want to do something we cannot do it; unless we wake up we do not want anything. The foreigners pulled wool over our eyes and kept us ignorant by persuading us to believe that we cannot achieve anything to do with manufacturing and that our nation can only produce watering cans and nothing else. Foreign powers and their associates at home spread the propaganda that everything we have must come from abroad. We, or most of us, had been made to believe that the Westerners are from a superior race, in the same way that Hitler advocated that Germans are a superior race.

Unless we wake up from this slumber, and realize the fact that we, too, are humans, that we, also have our own personality, that we are also a great nation, the Muslims with a population of approximately a billion people, with resources of every kind at their disposal--unless we believe in this perception--we will not take any action.

You should pay no attention to this vast propaganda that is still going on. You should wake up and the first step is to wake up from this sleep that has been injected into us for several hundred years. We should appreciate the fact that we, too, are humans and other races are in no way superior to us. The only thing is that with their propaganda they have persuaded us to adopt a position in which we have to seek help either from the East or from the West for whatever we need. If we appreciate the perception that we should ourselves provide the means of living for ourselves, that we should work for ourselves, if we abandon dependence on the East or the West and do what we have to do ourselves, if we learn but afterwards do the job ourselves rather than sit about and import even a blanket or a gun, if we realize this and wake up then in its wake will come a will to want to provide our means of living by ourselves, and after a while we will also become industrialists.

We must pay attention to the fact that we should not always have one hand stretching towards the West and another towards the East. As long as our two hands are stretched in this way we are dependent.

Our nation wanted to do away with an oppressive monarchical regime and put in its place a humane, Islamic system. The nation wanted this and it happened. Of course, I am not saying we already have a full-fledged Islamic system. But I am saying that the oppressive regime, which sold out everything we had and destroyed everything, has been eliminated and the hands of the superpowers have been cut off from the country. We are now in the first stage and we must all strive, the whole nation must strive, everyone, wherever they may be should strive to see to it that we are not dependent.

You should not expect to be able to manufacture an aircraft today, or manufacture a MiG. Of course this cannot be done right away. But you should not lose the hope of being able to do this. You should wake up and try to set up advanced industries yourselves. Once this perception and this determination comes about in a nation the nation will strive and in its wake comes the realization of the thing it is seeking. [shouts of "God is great"]

The best service our writers can do today is instill the hope into the nation that is today standing against the East and the West and is saying it does not want to be dependent on either, that it can be independent of the East or the West. If, instead of picking on each other and getting at each other's throats, these writers and orators instill hope in the nation, confidence into the nation, self-confidence into the nation--if the media, the writers, the press and orators instill this confidence into the nation we will be victorious to the end. [shouts of "God is great"]

If you will something, it will happen. You wanted to do away with the oppressive Pahlavi monarchy; it was eliminated. You wanted other powers not to exercise domination over you and your resources. It happened and they no longer exercise any domination. You should want to run your country yourselves. You should want to assist the government. Do not weaken the government; do not weaken those who are doing a service. All those who are in charge now are doing service to you, to your nation and our nation. One group should not seek to push another aside. You should all seek to join hands to run this country and help this people to wake up. [shouts of "God is great"]

I am in favor of all the strata which are now serving the nation. I am sad to see that those hands that have been seeking to undermine this country are setting those who are now serving this country against each other, and to see that they are picking on one another. Instead of picking on one another you should also resolve to take this nation forward, to make this nation wake up.

You should strengthen the armed forces; you should strengthen the courts. Of course, the courts should be improved as well. You should strengthen those who are in charge of the courts so that they will be able to do their job. You should support those in charge of the armed forces so that they can run the armed forces, so that the armed forces can do the job entrusted to them. You should strengthen the Majlis which is in charge of all the country's affairs; you should seek to have a proper legislative Majlis so that it can take the country along the right path.

I am no one's blood brother, but I am in favor of all these groups as long as they behave well in their posts. [shouts of "God is great"] You should know that there are now individuals, tiny groups in our nation, who are trying to discredit, one by one, those who are now serving this country, and to separate them from the nation. You should be careful and grab hold of those who say something against others and demand that they produce evidence for their allegations. If someone says something about an army commander, alleging that he has done something, you should grab hold of that person and demand evidence for the allegation. If allegations are made against those in charge of the courts you should demand evidence to substantiate the allegations. Then you will find out that there is no evidence, that it is all propaganda aimed at undermining these personages for ulterior motives. Unfortunately, our nation is not paying enough attention to this matter and it believes the adverse propaganda against some of the clergy who are serving the nation.

Those who are trying to make people turn away from those who are now in charge of affairs and trying to serve--they are aiming at emptying the country of effective people and at doing what prevailed in the past. Our nation should be alert and not accept anything without evidence. Whenever someone says this or that about someone else it should not be accepted without evidence.

God forbid if it were to be said about our government and our country that they are neither competent to run the country or to reform the judiciary or to run the Majlis. Such matters will lead to a calamity, and individuals do not realize these things, and those who make such remarks are often biased or else they have been misled. [shouts of "God is great"]

My brothers, my sisters, you should note carefully that you have a responsibility today; we have a great responsibility. If we lose the movement that has come so far, and this revolution that has come so far and has brought about an Islamic Republic in our country we shall all be unanswerable.

If the pens that write things against each other in the press help destroy this republic they will all be answerable. We are answerable and Islam is a trust to us. Islam's commands are a trust to us; we should not betray this trust by the pen; we should not betray this trust by our words; we should not betray this trust by our words or our actions. If you want your country to be independent, if you want your country to stand on its own feet, if you want to be free then you should desist from these quarrels and you should all have good intention and all join hands like brothers so that this country can reach its destination. [shouts of "God willing"]

And peace and God's blessing be upon you.

AYATOLLAH KHOMEYNI ISSUES MESSAGE ON WAR

LD211226 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1034 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today issued a message as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. At this destiny-making moment in time, at this crucial condition of the war imposed by superpowers through their associates against the armed forces of Islam, it is essential that I make certain points and issue a warning. Obviously any violation of this warning will result in horrendous dangers for Islam and our Islamic country, and will be subject to religious and legal prosecution.

1. The military and nonmilitary armed forces, of whatever strata they may be, must scrupulously observe discipline, avoid doing things which run contrary to discipline, and focus their attention on the great responsibility entrusted to them. Any indiscipline will be subject to prosecution and [offenders will be held] accountable.

2. One of the fruits of discipline is obedience to commanders. All individuals in the armed forces must obey their commanders, which, praise be to God, they do. Disobedience toward a commander, be it in the military and security forces, in the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the mobilization for the oppressed or popular forces, will be answerable and subject to prosecution.

3. Unity of command is one of the important destiny-making matters without which victory will not be possible, and not observing such unity will result in catastrophe. Those who do not comply with unity of command will be answerable.

4. Desertion from war is one of the grave sins in Islam and will be answerable and subject to prosecution in this world and severe chastisement in the next. The commanders must arrest those extremely few individuals who engage in desertion, and hand them over to court.

5. Coordination among all military and nonmilitary forces is one of the important matters which decides the future. If any individual or individuals undermine this vital matter, they must be reported in order to be handed over to court.

6. In the same way that obedience to commanders is essential and a violation of it an offense, the commanders must also treat the soldiers and their so-called subordinates in a humanitarian and Islamic manner, and to encourage them with their kindness and mold them into more dedicated soldiers by their own commendable behavior.

7. The commanders and all members of the armed forces must be most scrupulously careful lest the counterrevolution infiltrate their trenches and the fronts, and weaken our mighty fighters with its false propaganda. If anybody engages in such treacherous acts it will be incumbent upon everyone to arrest them and hand them over to the commanders so that they may be handed over to court.

8. Any of the misled members of the Iraqi Army who will seek asylum in Iran will receive a pardon, kindness and forgiveness, and they will be treated like our own brothers. No one may treat them in any way other than a humanitarian, Islamic manner. And this is to notify all the Iraqi and non-Iraqi soldiers, NCO's, officers and officials that if they surrender to the army of Islam they will receive a pardon, and after the war they may stay in Iran, if they so wish, or will be returned to their own country with respect, if they so request. I advise the entire Iraqi Army not to be deceived by the infidel Ba'thist Party, not to fight against their Islamic brothers and to be careful not to be misled by infidel Saddam into engaging in fratricide in the interest of America.

My Iraqi brothers, before it is too late and God's chastisement descends, seek refuge in Islam's embrace, for Islam is the religion of forgiveness, mercy and forgetting.

9. In a fatherly spirit, as my moral and Islamic duty, I advise groups inside the country, be they in Tehran or Kordestan or other parts of Iran, wherever they may be, to return to the warm embrace of Islam and the Muslim nation, to put away their arms and reconcile with their brothers and sisters. If this happens I will give them all a safe-conduct so that so long as they serve their country peaceably and sincerely and remain loyal to the Islamic Republic no one will bother them. What is better than to see all the nation's sections, in an atmosphere of peace and sincerity, rebuild with efforts and work our dear country which has been ruined as a result of long years of the decadent Pahlavi regime. And how sad it would be to see that, while the brothers in the army and in the corps and other dedicated strata are making sacrifices for the sake of God and our dear Islamic country to drive out the enemy of Islam and the homeland from their territory, certain misled groups influenced by certain deviants engage in acts of sabotage, directly or indirectly help the enemy and use arms against their Muslim brothers. Once again I remind you that there will come a day when you will be sorry for your deeds, and on that day, which will not be long in coming, being sorry will be useless. Would it not be better, now that the great God's doors of mercy are open to you, for you to join the solid ranks of the nation and to continue your honorable life with peace of mind under the protection of Islam?

10. Once again I stress to the army, the gaurds corps, gendarmerie, the mobilization and all the military and nonmilitary armed forces: Attack the enemy with the utmost coordination; keep away from division which is one of the devil's temptations and to the devil's advantage; obey the commanders; trust and rely on Almight God; with unity of expression rid your country of devils; with confidence and patience, like the soldiers in the early days of Islam, continue to fight and defend out dear country. For the Almighty God is on your side and by the will of Almighty God you are victorious.

11. Once again I strongly recommend to those friends who are behind the battlefronts, be they government officials or other strata of the nation: Refrain from doing things which might dishearten the dear, self-sacrificing combatants, may God be with them, on the fronts; you should know that if any harm should come to them and to our dear Islamic country through our words and deeds, we would be responsible and would not be forgiven by God and the Islamic nations.

Finally, I greet all you brothers and sisters who continue your heroic lives in God's path during the war and do not fear death at the hands of God's enemies and defend your dear homeland with tooth and nail for the sake of God, and warm the hearts of the warriors of Islam, and have sacrificed all your possessions sincerely, and with repeated sacrifices have recorded your bravery and courage during your relentless struggles in history, and by self-sacrifice and bravery you teach the oppressed of the world that God's promise of the rule of the world's oppressed is true. You who with your struggles have brought shame upon the superpowers and powers--I humbly respect your patience and perseverence.

Khomeyni, who is spending his last living days, has set all his hopes on you fighting people of Iran, you who are never influenced by minor and major differences, and God willing, never will be. You who, with all your might, revolted against the Eastern and Western world-devourers; you, my dear ones, with God's succor, will be victorious.

You brave and aware people are examples to oppressed nations. You should know that you are faced with many obstacle along the path that you have chosen, that only your resistance will save you. Never be afraid, for your crushing struggles have shown that you are not afraid. Be united, for with unity your triumph over the superpowers will be a certainty.

I ask Almighty God for the triumph of Islam over blasphemy and the victory of the Islamic combatants. May peace be upon the pious servants of God.

[Signed] Ruhollah Musavi Khomeyni, 21 January 1981

AYATOLLAH BEHESHTI MEETS WITH KHOMEYNI 21 JAN

LD211308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1048 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the country's Supreme Court, was received by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning and talks were held.

According to PARS during this meeting, which lasted for more than 1 hour, the president of the Supreme Court discussed judicial issues with the imam of the nation. At the end of the meeting, in an interview, Ayatollah Beheshti answered questions from our correspondent, to which we draw your attention:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Would you please tell us what issues were discussed during your meeting with the imam?

[Beheshti] Various current issues were discussed with the imam; he issued instructions and some issues were (?reviewed). I hope that the nation will always enjoy the benefit of the imam's guidance.

[Correspondent] It has been said that you informed him of new bills. Please explain.

[Beheshti] No, they were not bills; they were signed copies of the constitution. We thought that the imam would sign them, or that he would write something on them. We were to have brought these copies to him for some time, for him to sign or write [as heard]; but it was deferred. Since I was going to see him today, I thought that I would take the copies of the constitution to him to write something, to sign, so that this document would remain in the history of our Islamic revolution.

[Correspondent] What instructions did the imam issue?

[Beheshti] His instructions were that our nation should be united and travel along Islam's true path, in an Islamic manner; that it should strive to confront problems that every revolution encounters. We should rely on Almighty God and the continuous effort to overcome these problems, so that our revolution will become a model for other deprived and oppressed nations in the world.

[Correspondent] Thank you. [end recording]

TRIPOLI: KHOMEYNI RECEIVES LIBYAN ENVOYS

LD181930 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni this morning received the members of the popular committee of the People's Bureau in Tehran. Imam Khomeyni requested that his greetings and good wishes be conveyed to the brother leader of the revolution on the occasion of the prophet's birthday.

The secretary of the Popular Committee of the People's Bureau in Tehran conveyed to Imam Khomeyni the congratulations of the leader of the revolution and the Arab Libyan people to the Imam and the Iranian people on the occasion of the prophet's birthday.

During this meeting the letter of the brother leader, which he addressed to Imam Khomeyni and which deals with the most important issues of the hour and the Jamahiriyah's views regarding them as well as the strong fraternal relations between the two Muslim revolutions, in the Jamahiriyah and Iran, was reviewed.

Also discussed at the meeting were bilateral and international issues which concern the two fraternal countries from the point of view that they both represent a strong and advanced base in the march of the Islamic awakening which represents the international Muslim revolution. The members of the committee analyzed the philosophy of marching on the Libyan Embassies abroad and making them people's bureaus and brotherhood bureaus, proceeding from the fact that lasting relations are those among the peoples and not the governments.

ILAM GOVERNOR, QOTBZADEH RECEIVED BY KHOMEYNI

LD201105 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] 'Ali Asghar Ebrahimi, the governor general of Ilam, this morning was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and conferred with his eminence.

Sadeq Qotbzadeh also met and conferred with the imam of the nation this morning.

BANI-SADR, DEFENSE COUNCIL REVIEW WAR SITUATION

LD191832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1639 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] According to a PARS report the Supreme Defense Council had a session this afternoon in Tehran in the presence of Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president and commander in chief of the armed forces. In this session, while investigating the general situation in the war regions, discussions were also held concerning the remarks of Olof Palme, representative of the UN secretary general.

ENERGY MINISTER CONFERS WITH BANI-SADR 20 JAN

LD201110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] According to PARS, Dr 'Abbaspur, minister of energy, this morning met and conferred with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces. During this meeting, the issue of energy supplies and the affairs of the Ministry of Energy were reviewed and discussed.

DUZDUZANI CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD201012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2053 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers [hey'at dowlat] of the Islamic Republic of Iran met at 1800 tonight under the chairman of Mr 'Abbas Duzduzani, minister of national guidance. During the session, resolutions of the economics and finance, services and technical committees of the council of Ministers were discussed and investigated and some of these resolutions were approved.

MAJLIS DISCUSSES AFGHAN REFUGEES ISSUE 20 JAN

GF210504 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1315 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] The Islamic Majlis session was convened today under the chairmanship of Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani. Replying to a question by a Majlis member concerning the presence of a large number of Afghans in (Kainat), a political deputy at the Interior Ministry explained the situation. [Name indistinct] said the issue of the presence of Afghans has been discussed in various meetings and that he hoped a solution based on basic principles would be found. He said they are aware of the presence of 900,000 refugees and that current statistics are being prepared.

FOREIGN MINISTRY WILL NOT ATTEND ISLAMIC SUMMIT

LD201740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the following statement was issued tonight by the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in connection with the convening of the Islamic summit in holy Mecca, informs the Muslim nation that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, inspired by the guidelines of Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while expressing its desire to take part in the conference, in view of the crimes and acts of aggression of the Iraqi regime against Iran--which are clear and well-known to all the nations and governments of the world and which are clear violations of all Islamic and human principles--will not take part in that conference due to the participation and presence of Saddam in the summit conference of the leaders of the Islamic countries of the world. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its full desire for Islamic unity and for every kind of Islamic assembly which is aimed at serving the sublime principles of Islam and the realization of the aspirations of the Muslims of the world. It expects that the views expressed and the decisions reached at that conference will strongly condemn all the causes of disunity and fratricide among the Muslims.

AFP: SUMMIT LEADERS EXPECT IRANIAN ATTENDANCE

NC201527 Paris AFP in English 1448 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, 20 Jan (AFP)--Despite a denial by the Iranian deputy premier, authoritative sources here today maintained that Iran would send a delegation to the preparatory meeting of the Islamic summit conference already underway in this western Saudi city.

The sources said they had received "official notification from the Iranian Government" that the Iranian delegation was on its way here.

Islamic Conference President Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, who is also Saudi foreign minister, said the reported Iranian decision to attend "is a step we welcome and we hope they will be there before we finish" the preparatory work. The summit will open on Sunday.

Until now Iran had refused to send a delegation because of the presence of an Iraqi delegation. The two countries have been at war since September 22. Habib Chatti, Islamic Conference secretary-general, said he expected the Iranian delegation here today. Mr Chatti said he received a telephone call last night confirming that a five-man Iranian delegation, headed by Iran's ambassador to Kuwait, 'Ali Shams Ardakani, who attended the last UN General Assembly, would probably arrive here sometime today. He did not say who had made the call.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCES RESIGNATION

NC181828 Paris AFP in English 1824 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, 18 Jan (AFP)--Jamshid Haqgu, Iranian deputy foreign minister, said he resigned several days ago "to protest against work conditions" at the ministry, the Tehran TIMES reported today. "All our foreign policies were dominated by artificial internal differences," Mr Haqgu told another newspaper, MIZAN, in an interview published today.

Earlier this month, Mr Haqgu, former governor of Western Azarbayjan Province, called Iran's foreign policy approach "unrealistic", particularly concerning the war with Iraq. He has also advocated Iranian participation in the upcoming Islamic Conference summit. Tehran has said it will not attend.

AFP: SOME FOREIGN NEWSMEN TO BE BANNED AS OF 11 FEB

NC211022 Paris AFP in English 1014 GMT 21 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, Jan 21 (AFP)--American, British, Chinese, French and Soviet journalists will be banned from Iran from February 11, the second anniversary of the Islamic revolution, the National Guidance Ministry announced today. Asked to explain this decision, the official in charge of the international press said that it had been taken by the Foreign Ministry following the attitude of the governments of these five countries. He declined to give any further details.

PLO'S HANI AL-HASAN VISITS FOR EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

JN191928 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Brother Hani al-Hasan, PLO Executive Committee member, arrived in Tehran last night. Brother Hani al-Hasan said: Iran and the Islamic revolution live in the hearts of all the Palestinians. It is very natural that we visit Iran from time to time to exchange views with officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Brother Hani al-Hasan was the first PLO ambassador in Iran in the wake of the triumph of the Islamic revolution.

Al-Hasan Meets Rafsanjani

GF192041 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] The former Palestinian ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran, Hani al-Hasan, met with Majlis speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani in Tehran this afternoon. During the 1-hour meeting they discussed the situation in the area and developments connected with the Palestinian revolution and the Iranian Islamic revolution.

Talks With Bani-Sadr

LD201804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] According to a PARS report which we received a few minutes ago, this afternoon Hani al-Hasan, member of the Central Council of Fatah, in the company of Mr Bani-Sadr, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, left for the war fronts in the south. On the way there, some discussions have taken place between the president and Hani al-Hasan concerning the war between Iraq and Iran, the conference of the heads of the Islamic countries and the Palestinian movement.

Emphasizing Iran's justified position, the president said that the Iraqi aggression against Iran has deep and extensive implications. This aggression includes a series of political and military operations to find the limit of the political power of the superpowers in the region. Our main defense against the superpowers has been the awareness of our people. If our people did not possess this awareness we would not have been able to remain steadfast for 4 months in the face of a well-equipped army comprising 12 divisions without receiving weapons and ammunition from abroad. This is unprecedented in contemporary history. These are facts which have to be discussed at the [Islamic] conference.

OLOF PALME LEAVES TEHRAN 19 JAN AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

JN191121 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Olof Palme, personal envoy of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, left Tehran this morning for New York following a 3-day official visit to Iran.

RAFSANJANI MEETS WITH DANISH ENVOY 20 JAN

LD202104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1651 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report the new Danish ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran met Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, in the Majlis building this afternoon. According to this same report, during this meeting, talks and discussions took place on expanding cultural and economic relations between the two countries.

INDIA'S R.D. SATHE CONTINUES TEHRAN VISIT

Meeting With Bani-Sadr

LD192008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1640 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] According to a PARS report, Mr Sathe, the Indian deputy minister of foreign affairs, met Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, this morning and talked to him about the conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries. In this meeting which was also attended by the Indian ambassador in Iran, Mr Sathe, referring to the draft statement of the conference of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned countries which will be held next month in India, asked the views of the president about the war imposed by Iraq upon Iran and the question of Afghanistan.

In connection with the war imposed by the mercenary Iraqi regime on Iran, the president said: If one wishes to act in accordance with the principles of the nonaligned then not only the Iraqi aggression against Iran should be condemned, but guarantees should be made about repulsing the aggression; but unfortunately the nonaligned have always stopped at the level of talk.

The president added: We have confronted the aggression alone and have not seen any serious support from any country. The nonaligned governments should show that they are faithful to their principles, includirg nonaggression and refraining from the use of force. Therefore, raising the issue in the conference of the nonaligned should include the condemnation of the aggression and assistance to the country which has been aggressed against. Therefore, the nonaligned countries are faced with a serious and fundamental test.

Concerning the problem of Afghanistan, Mr Bani-Sadr said: The solution of the problem is not possible through discussions between Iran, Pakistan, the regime in Afghanistan and others. The issue is that of the people of Afghanistan. No practical solution is possible without their presence and their views for ending the problem in Afghanistan. Therefore, so long as the people of Afghanistan do not have a decisive role in these discussions Iran will not take part in the tripartite discussions between Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran.

Meeting With Raja'i

BK190945 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe called on Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i in Tehran and had talks on the forthcoming nonaligned conference in New Delhi. He said Iran has announced its general agreement with regard to holding of the conference but would declare its conditions later.

AYATOLLAH BEHESHTI RECEIVES INDIAN AMBASSADOR

LD201250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] According to PARS, the Indian ambassador in Tehran met with Ayatollah Dr Seyyed Mohammad Beheshti, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the country, this morning. During the meeting, relations between the two countries were discussed and views exchanged.

RAFSANJANI MEETS WITH SYRIAN AMBASSADOR

JN181200 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] The ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to Iran met with the prime ministry's political advisor, Brother Mohammad Hashemi Rafsanjani, yesterday evening. PARS reports that, during the more than 90-minute meeting, the discussion dealt with issues of common interest to the two countries.

TRANSPORT MINISTER VISITS SYRIA FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

For reportage on the visit of Roads and Transport Minister Kalantari to Syria, see the Syria section of the 16 January Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S. CHARGED WITH INSPIRING IRAQI RADIO PROPAGANDA

LD181040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2132 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] According to the late Jalal al-Ahmad and the late Dr Shari'ati, there are two types of Westernized intellectuals in Iran, both responding to the sound of the (?trumpet) blown in the West. The pseudoleftists as well as the dependent ones who are today raising their protests receive their (?instructions) from Washington, London, Paris and Tel Aviv.

The adage adhered to by the deprived Iranian people is the expression of long years of struggle against British colonialism and imperialism; the adage which says: Let us find out who is pulling the string.

These days we are witnessing other examples of these dependent groups and the colonialist-controlled strings. The report on disturbances and sabotage by dependent pseudo-leftists under the pretext of reopening Tehran University has already been published. However, one should find the string pullers who are controlling the new plots by the Americanized leftists through the reactionary regimes' radios in the region--the imperialists' and Zionists' loudspeakers.

Since the beginning of the last week, radio Baghdad, the voice of Americanized Saddam, and Sawat al-Jamahir radio [Voice of the Masses, from Baghdad] have found their voice and, by broadcasting statements and various talks, have begun making propaganda about their agents' plans, aimed at staging demonstrations and creating disturbances.

On one of its talks, radio Baghdad says: Dear student, do not mourn for your closed university. Listen to me. You, young people, who want to have the best government in your country, namely, a national democratic government, rise and join others. Rise and fight until the universities are reopened; fight until the government is toppled.

This message is identical to the statement released by the American leftists which was published simultaneously with the message from radio Baghdad. In another talk by Saddam's political commentator, broadcast by radio Baghdad, their American-dependent elements in Iran are told: Revolutionary intellectuals, pundits, writers, academicians, patriotic students, where are you? The universities are closed; rise!

Saddam's radio guidances--this man who recently suffered the greatest blow in the southern and western fronts at the hand of the Islamic revolution's armed forces, who suffered considerable casualties--are not quite unexpected. However, the point which ought to serve as a warning more than anything else is to recall the old adage voiced by our Muslim people, which is: Let us find out who is pulling the strings. Now we saw the source of the string. It starts from the voice of radio Baghdad, under instructions from the masters of American leftists in Washington.

We have experienced the various plots by America and the active role by the dependent leftists since the beginning of the victory of the Islamic Iranian revolution.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 379, 380

379: 17-18 Jan Operations

GF210445 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Communique 379 issued by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Dear Muslim and combatant compatriots: We hereby inform you of the situation on the battlefronts between the self-sacrificing forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the forces of the Iraqi mercenary army and the operations on 17 and 18 January 1981:

1. The self-sacrificing forces of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened artillery and heavy weapons fire on Iraqi positions on one of the Abadan battlefronts yesterday killing 50 Iraqi mercenaries.

Two trucks, two bulldozers and two trailers belonging to the enemy forces were also destroyed. Also, on one of the Ahvaz fronts our forces opened artillery and mortar fire, destroying a tank, a personnel carrier and two armored cars as well as killing six Iraqi mercenaries.

2. As a result of artillery and army air corps fire by the Islamic Republic of Iran in Gilan-e Gharb yesterday morning, three tanks and many trenches of the Iraqi mercenary forces were destroyed. The enemy forces suffered considerable casualties.

3. On the Gilan-e Gharb, Sumar and (Sadd-e) Konjamcham fronts artillery and heavy weapons fire continued between our forces and the enemy on 18 January.

4. On 18 January, the self-sacrificing ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran launched a successful attack in which they destroyed 10 tanks, 1 truck and 1 bulldozer belonging to the enemy forces and killed or injured 60 Iraqi mercenaries. Four other Iraqi mercenaries were captured in these operations. On another Ahvaz front the warriors of the ground forces destroyed two tanks, one truck and one [word indistinct]

5. The fire of the fighters of the armed forces on the Abadan fronts on 18 January [word indistinct] two loaders, many bulldozers and trenches of the Iraqi mercenary forces. Iraqi personnel were also killed. Some houses in Abadan were destroyed as a result of enemy fire.

6. On 19 January four Iraqi planes appeared in Hamadan airspace but were forced to flee by Iranian air defense fire.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran

380: 19-20 Jan Fighting

LD201730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Communique 380 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Iran's combatant and revolutionary compatriots are hereby informed about some operations carried out by the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the manner in which battle has continued in the war zones during the past 24 hours:

1. This morning the aggressive enemy, with the cooperation of unlawfully armed persons, in the Nowsud region attacked our forces' positions, but thanks to the fierce resistance and selflessness of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran the enemy attack was repulsed and three assailants were killed. Three of the defenders of Islam were wounded.

2. Yesterday certain parts of the city of Abadan came under recurrent enemy artillery fire in which two houses were destroyed. The self-sacrificing combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran on various fronts in Abadan destroyed four enemy trenches and one vehicle, killed one fifth columnist and destroyed a number of tank emplacements. During today's operations 12 Iraqi servicemen were killed or wounded. During the past 48 hours on these fronts 13 self-sacrificing defendents of Islam gave up their lives for the Islamic revolution. During the same period 67 of our forces were wounded.

3. The heroes of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran during the past 24 hours, opened artillery fire in the Susangered and Hoveyzeh regions, destroying two enemy tanks, one armored personnel carrier and one mortar emplacement of the aggressive forces of the Iraqi Army, and killed or wounded 40 enemy servicemen.

4. The enemy yesterday opened artillery fire on certain parts of the city of Dezful, but only minor damage was inflicted.

5. The artillery of the ground forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire on enemy military positions in the Umm ar-Rasas and Kut as-Zayn regions [in Iraq] and inflicted losses on the enemy. No figures have yet been prepared to indicate the level of losses inflicted.

6. Exchange of artillery and mortar fire between the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the aggressive Iraqi enemy continued on the western fronts. In the meantime, thanks to increasing revulsion against the Baghdad regime among vigilant Iraqi military personnel, one Iraqi officer and three reserve soldiers came over to the army of Islam and requested asylum yesterday.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

GUARDS CORPS STATEMENT ON 18-19 JAN OPERATIONS

LD201140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1042 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, the Public Relations Office of the Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps issued a statement on yesterday's operations of the self-sacrificing brother guards on the battlefronts of right against falsehood. The text of the statement follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The self-sacrificing combatants of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, with the succor of God and the cooperation of their heroic brothers in the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic, continue attacking the aggressive enemy and through smashing blows they are destroying the mercenary enemy. Reports on our self-sacrificing brothers' operations during the past 2 days are brought to the attention of our Muslim and vigilant nation, as follows:

Ahvaz: During an intense clash on the Hoveyzeh front our brother guards, with the cooperation of their army brothers, destroyed five enemy tanks and captured two others. During this clash five of Saddam's mercenaries were captured by the forces of Islam.

Susangerd: During a clash between our brother guards and mercenary forces of the enemy, six enemy tanks and one vehicle were destroyed and a group of enemy personnel were either killed or wounded. During this clash one of the brother guards gained the exalted rank of martyrdom.

Marivan: During the process of taking over (Savoji) heights, in the town of Marivan [as heard], the combatants of the Islamic Republic wiped out from Masirabad, (Savoji), (Shokat) and several other villages the filth of existence of the blasphemous enemy's agents. During these operations the forces of Islam captured large quantities of spoils of war from the assailants.

[Signed] The Public Relations Office of the Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING ON SOUTHERN BATTLEFRONTS

Khuzestan Fighters Dispatched

GF171755 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 17 Jan 81

[Communique issued by the Khuzestan fighters' headquarters in Shiraz on 17 January]

[Text] The first and second groups of the Khuzestan fighters' headquarters were dispatched to the battlefronts today. We ask the young fighters of Khuszestan who would like to obtain military training to register so they can be dispatched to the Khuninshahr and Abadan battlefronts. The Khuzestan fighters' headquarters is situated in Jam-e-Jam Boulevard, Television Hill. The registration of young volunteers has begun there.

Abadan, Khuninshahr Fronts

LD192110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] According to the PARS report from Abadan, exchange of fire on the Abadan and Khuninshahr fronts continued with the fire superiority of our forces. During the past 24 hours the Iraqi mercenaries, who are too weak and desperate to confront the fighters of Islam, have brought the residential parts of the city of Abadan under severe fire with their long range artillery, five-five's and mortars and have martyred and wounded a number of our civilian brothers and sisters in this city.

The spokesman of the relief headquarters in Abadan declared the number of those martyred in Abadan fronts during the past 24 hours as 8 so far and the number of wounded as 24.

The PARS correspondent, who visited the Abadan fronts this morning and this afternoon, reported: The moral of the fighters of Islam is excellent and these self-sacrificing forces of Islam have succeeded, during the past day, in destroying with their heavy weapons fire, directed against the enemy positions, a number of their leaders with whom they were building trenches on one of the Abadan fronts.

Also yesterday noon a number of the Iraqi mercenary trenches in the region of Arvandan, on the shores of the Karun River, were destroyed by the mortar fire of the self-sacrificing forces of Islam and 12 of the enemy forces were killed or wounded. The defenders of the Islamic revolution also destroyed two ammunition depots and a number of foxholes and trenches of the forces of infidel Saddam on Bahmanshir front.

According to this report, last night the mortars of the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran opened fire for 2 hours on the installations of Al-Faw port but no accurate figures are available yet about the damage and losses inflicted.

Successes on Various Fronts

LD192130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1647 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] PARS, quoting the Central News Bureau and the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Ahvaz, reported: Yesterday, the self-sacrificing brother guards, in some operations west of Susangerd, succeeded in inflicting the following blows on the enemy during a number of operations: The destruction of two personnel camps, one rural vehicle carrying personnel and one enemy tank.

In these operations a number of the forces of the infidel Saddam were killed and wounded but no accurate figures are available concerning the number of dead and injured. The same report says that in these operations one of the fighters of Islam was martyred and five others were wounded.

Also yesterday, in a clash between the guards brothers and the mercenary enemy forces southeast of Suaangerd, six tanks and one leader of the Iraqi Armed Forces were destroyed and a number of enemy personnel were killed or wounded. According to the same report, in this clash one of the guards brothers was martyred and two others were wounded.

According to the report of the relief and health headquarters in Khuzestan, during the past 24 hours 26 of the self-sacrificing forces of Islam were wounded in the battle against the mercenaries of infidel Saddam on the Susangerd, Karkheh Kur, Hoveyzeh, (Navard), (Parsiad), Jalaliyeh and (Ganbuyeh) fronts and were taken to hospitals in Ahvaz. According to the same report, the sacred corpses of two of the defenders of Islam, who were martyred fighting against the infidel forces of Saddam, were taken to a mortuary.

According to the PARS report from Ahvaz, the Islamic revolution guards of Dezful yesterday succeeded in destroying four enemy tanks and killing their crews by placing a number of mines on an enemy supply route. The same report says that today the infidel mercenaries once again attacked the champion-rearing city of Dezful with their artillery fire and inflicted some damage on a number of residential houses.

According to the PARS report from Abadan, this morning the oil installations and the gathering places of the enemy in Al-Faw were brought under the fire of Katyushas and the heavy weapons of the heroic forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and heavy damage was inflicted. There are no accurate figures available on the losses and damage inflicted on the deceived forces of Iraq. Also, one Iraqi gunboat in Al-Faw port, which intended to transport enemy personnel, was stopped as the result of fire by the heavy weapons of the fighters of Islam.

According to the same report, this afternoon, in a clash between our forces and the deceived forces of Saddam on one of the Abadan fronts, three mercenary foxholes were destroyed and at least five mercenaries were killed.

Also, the PARS correspondent, quoting an informed military source in the operations headquarter of Abadan and Khuninshahr, adds: At 1245 today the high-flying fighters of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran bombed enemy positions and supply routes in western Khuninshahr and inflicted some losses and damage upon these mercenaries. Our high flyers, after carrying out these operations, returned safely to their bases.

Reports From Abadan, Khuninshahr

LD201838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] PARS reports that on the Abadan fronts today battle continued between the courageous soldiers of Islam and the Iraqi aggressive troops despite rain, and this city of heroes stayed awake last night under enemy artillery and mortar shelling. According to the report, the heavy artillery fire of the forces of Islam on the (Fayyaziyeh) front this afternoon set on fire and destroyed two enemy ammunition depots, two vehicles and several foxholes, and 16 of the forces of blasphemy were killed or wounded. Two people have been reported martyred and 17 wounded on the Abadan and Khuninshahr fronts in the last 24 hours.

This morning the fire of the combatants of Islam also destroyed one enemy bulldozer and three squad trenches on the Abadan and Khuninshahr fronts, and several of the misled Iraqi troops were killed or wounded. On the Khuninshahr front this afternoon the artillery of the defenders of the Islamic revolution shelled enemy positions in the western sector of the city and set fire to and blew up several enemy ammunition depots on the eastern side of the Khuninshahr garrison fortress. The sound of explosions could be heard for several hours.

Susangerd, Dezful Fronts

LD201720 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] PARS reports that while the city of Ahvaz has been enjoying relative calm for several days running, the city of Susangerd continues to be under artillery fire of the aggressive Iraqi Army. The political affairs office of the governorate general of Khuzestan, reporting this, said that during the period return fire by the soldiers of Islam destroyed four enemy tanks, a loader and a gun battery on this front. Yesterday, mortar fire by the self-sacrificing pasdaran [Islamic revolution guards corpsmen] on the Farsiat axis, southwest of Ahvaz, 5 enemy personnel were killed and 15 others wounded. On the same front, one enemy vehicle, one tank and one troop carrier were also destroyed. Over the past 24 hours, 25 of Islam's combatants were wounded on the Susangerd, Jalaliyeh and Navard fronts and were transferred to Ahvaz hospitals. During the same period the pure bodies of Islam's combatants who were martyred on the Ahvaz fronts were taken to Ahvaz city mortuary.

According to a PARS report from Ahvaz, infidel Saddam's troops again brought the martyr-rearing city of Dezful under their long-range artillery shelling today. An informed source in the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Dezful at 1700 today told PARS that the enemy fired several artillery shells over resudential areas in this city, but fortunately no one was hurt. The Dezful city headquarters for aid and medical relief has also reported that over the past 48 hours a total of 18 of Islam's defenders have been wounded in their battle against infidel Saddamis, all of whom have been transferred to hospitals.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON SANANDAJ REGION BATTLES

LD201906 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] PARS, quoting the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Sanandaj, today reported the following; demonstrations recently took place in Karbala against the fascist Saddam regime and as a result of intervention by officials of the Baghdad regime a large number of people were killed or wounded.

The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in Sanandaj also reported the following: In recent days Iranian forces opened intense fire on Iraq's Raniyah garrison and inflicted major damage. Between the (Barezeh) and (Soteh) regions in Marivan, the Islamic guards destroyed 20 enemy trenches, a 120-mm mortar, an antiaircraft gun and killed 30 of the enemy. On 12 January, in the vicinity of Pajwin, in Iraq, thanks to Iranian artillery fire 2 enemy tanks, 2 personnel carriers, 4 trucks and 2 heavy cannon were destroyed and 160 Saddam mercenaries were killed.

The PARS correspondent in Sanandaj, in a conversation with the disturct officer of Kamyaran, reported the following: Yesterday, following mopping-up operations in the hamlets of Ahangaran, Mavian and others, 13 kilometers from Kamyaran, a clash took place between counterrevolutionary elements on the one hand and our military and guard brothers and Muslim Kurdish peshmargas on the other, which resulted in the killing or wounding of a great many unlawful armed elements.

Fortunately, no harm was inflicted on those defending the Islamic revolution. The same report says: On 16 January the counterrevolutionaries launched a night attack against Islamic forces' centers, using mortars and rifles, but were met with counter fire from the Muslim brothers and forced to flee, leaving behind two wounded and one killed.

CLASH WITH IRAQIS IN HAJJIAN PASS REPORTED

LD161822 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1650 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] An informed military source today told PARS that the Islamic combatants are continuing their advance on the western fronts with great courage and destroying the enemy's bunkers, positions and fortifications.

The same report also reveals that last night the Islamic combatants killed 56 Iraqi infidels in Hajjian pass; they also captured 106-mm weapons [as heard], 3 jeeps and 4 enemy soldiers.

In another report from the same area, a PARS correspondent mentions an artillery and heavy weapons battle.

DEFEAT OF KURDISH 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' CLAIMED

LD201818 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 20 Jan 81

[Text] A PARS dispatch reports that, at the first signs of attempts by those opposing the Islamic revolution in the Kurdish inhabited cities in western Azarbayjan to military pressure and to kill the committed brothers of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and of the army defending the Islamic revolution of Iran, (?units) of the brother guards and army killed 100 Democratic [Democratic Party of Kordestan] and Komeleh counterrevolutionaries and wounded approximately another 100 in a successful battle today in three hamlets near the city of Piranshah near the Iraqi border. During this battle the three hamlets of Golabad, Aminabad and Jeyran were wrested from the control of the counterrevolutionaries. The same dispatch reports that those opposing the Islamic revolution around the hamlets of (Qal'eh Nerkhabad) and (Kohneh Lahijan) were smashed.

Hashemi, political deputy to the governor general of western Azarbayjan, said in an interview this afternoon with PARS when announcing this report: Following the recent clashes between the unlawful Democratic and Komeleh armed groups and the armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which took place during mopping-up operations in the city of Piranshahr against the counterrevolutionaries, a number of counterrevolutionaries were killed and a number of brother guards were martyred.

According to the governor general of western Azarbayjan, the opponents of the Islamic revolution have also refused to hand over the pure bodies of the martyred guards and have not heeded repeated warnings by the responsible authorities. And so the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran was forced to embark yesterday on mopping-up operations on the Piranshahr-Sardasht highway and succeeded in liberating the three said hamlets from the odious unlawful groups. During these operations two revolution guards, named (Mahbub Soleymansi) and (Ahmad Khodaverdi-Purshahid), and another four brothers from the forces defending the revolution were wounded.

KORDESTAN RADIO REPORTS U.S.-SOVIET ROW OVER IRAN

JN181752 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 18 Jan 81

[Text] USSR--Moscow radio has cited PRAVDA as saying that the United States does not want the hostages released so that it might launch a military attack against Iranian territory. It says that the United States is just exploiting the hostages issue. In this respect, U.S. officials summoned the Soviet ambassador yesterday and told him that these statements will affect the friendly relations between the USSR and the United States. The U.S. defense secretary had said that the USSR wanted to have closer relations with the United States. He added that Iranian-U.S. relations would never return to the level that existed during the shah's regime. The United States could not confront Soviet influence through Iran as it had in the past. This proves that the relations of the so-called Islamic Republic with the United States are not bad.

KURDISH RADIO ANNOUNCES SPECIAL 22 JAN PROGRAM

JN191558 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Text] Dear listeners: We would like to inform you that on Thursday, 22 January, and at the request of most of the citizens of Kordestan, particularly the dear peshmergas, the program of the Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Kurdish will begin its 1 hour and 45 minute-program at 1500 [1130 GMT] with a message from the Central Committee of the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party. We would like to draw the attention of our dear listeners to this special program.

NVOI WARNS AGAINST U.S. MILITARY AGGRESSION

TA192022 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 19 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary: "We Always Have To Be Ready To Crush U.S. Aggressions"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Certain circles in our country have expressed joy over the fact that the Americans are ready to return to Iran a part of the banking assets and plundered money of the Iranian nation frozen in U.S. banks, for the solution of the hostages' problem. Without doubt, the problem of the hostages for our nation was not an unsolvable problem--it was the Americans themselves who with various excuses prevented its solution. If the United States paid heed to the legitimate and lawful demands of the Iranian nation, this problem would have been solved a long time ago.

As Mr Nabavi, the government's spokesman, has said, agreement has been achieved between the Governments of Iran and the United States regarding the hostages' issue. Under such circumstances, naturally the Americans should change their policy regarding our country. But will such a change take place in the U.S. brigand policy? Experience shows that such an expectation from world-devouring America is a (?vain) expectation, U.S. imperialism is likewise steadfast in its animosity against Iran. Numerous reports and witnesses indicate that the Pentagon and the CIA are busy hatching plots for carrying out an aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and with the solution of the hostages' problem, which was nothing but an excuse in the hands of the United States, U.S. enmity regarding Iran was and will not be reduced. The United States, by (?using the pretext) of the hostages, has concentrated 40 of its warships and 20 warships of its NATO allies in the vicinity of our country's southern coasts and during this period is feverishly busy expanding its military bases in neighboring countries and creating (?non-military) bases in regions near our country. The question arises as to whether with the solution of the hostages' problem the United States will withdraw its warships and those of its NATO allies from our region and will desist from continuing to exert a militaristic policy in the region and a hostile and aggressive policy against Iran?

Facts show that the answer to these questions is negative. We all know that U.S. authorities, while simultaneously holding talks for the alleged release of their spy hostages, were practically with the utmost uproar busy preparing a plot of military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. The important thing for the American world devourers was not the hostages but was and is the recovery of their lost interests. Recently the Indian news agency reported that the U.S. Government had prepared a direct military aggression against Iran and intends to carry out this brigand aggression in the near future. This agency, according to reliable sources, notifies that it is stipulated that such an armed aggression will be carried out from U.S. military bases in Egypt, Oman or Pakistan. According to this report, the Americans intend to probably land their military forces in the Bandar 'Abbas region. They demanded that their NATO allies (?maintain) their forces on alert and if necessary aid the United States in its aggression against Iran.

From another direction it has been revealed that Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, in the course of his journey to the Middle East, met with some leaders of Iranian fugitive counterrevolutionaries--including the butcher Oveysi--and brought forth and discussed the details of the U.S. plan for a military aggression against Iran, the overthrow of the Islamic Republican system and the establishment in Iran of a military dictatorship dependent on the United States. U.S. imperialism has now put aside ruse, wooing and hypocrisy and after the necessary preparations intends to show teeth and claws once again to our liberated nation. The danger of U.S. aggression against Iran is a real and serious danger. This danger cannot and should not be overlooked for second. The revolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran is threatened by a serious danger--the danger of a direct U.S. military aggression. It is up to our revolutionary nation, to all the true revolutionary forces, parties, organizations and groups committed to the revolution and the responsible officials to rise in combat in one (?line) of united popular anti-imperialist front for confronting this danger and crushing the aggression of U.S. imperialism.

NVOI COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL, DOMESTIC ISSUES

16 Jan Commentary

TA161829 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 16 January carried a commentary entitled "The Struggling Workers of Our Homeland Are the True Defenders of the Revolution" which said: We are addressing our homeland's dear and struggling workers. You struggling workers be aware that the liberated Iranian nation will never forget your selflessness and sacrifice toward securing the revolution's victory. You are also aware that immediately after the revolution, the imam of the nation and the other true leaders of the revolution, have repeatedly drawn the attention of officials toward realizing your demands. Unfortunately during a 1-year period the provisional Bazargan government did not accomplish anything in this connection. Following the dismissal of the provisional government certain measures were taken toward implementing the guidelines of the imam of the nation and your own demands. However, after a short while world-devouring U.S. imperialism caused new problems and difficulties for you by imposing war on our homeland's people.

We are all aware that many big factories and production units have still not been nationalized, and their owners, fearing nationalization, are attempting by all means to crush the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to paralyze the country's economy. These enemies of the revolution strive to close production units by waging strikes and by sabotaging production. You dear workers should very carefully watch the conspiracies of these enemies of the revolution and foil all their treacherous plans through total vigilance.

In the present conditions, any individual or group that calls on you to strike or to leave your place of work under any pretext, is without doubt either misled or a traitor. By exposing such individuals and groups and by identifying them to all the workers, you should continue your principled and irreconcilable struggle against them.

17 Jan Commentaries

TA172043 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 17 January carried two commentaries:

The first commentary was entitled "The (?Inventors) of the Slogan Neither East Nor West at the Service of World-Devouring Imperialism". It said that lately the attention of every struggling patriot has been centered on one crucial matter: The safeguarding of the revolutionary gains and the existence of the Islamic republican system. World-devouring U.S. imperialism and its fifth column in Iran, in order to foil these gains, are ready to shed the blood of hundreds of thousands of Iranians. Many of the speeches by the committed clergy, while discussing the vital matter of defending the existence of the Islamic Republic system despite (?mental prejudices), indicate their understanding of the present sensitive condition, and solutions presented by them are extremely logical. One of the committed clergymen justly said that the U.S. fifth column in Iran, especially the liberals, in order to foil the gains of the revolution and return the great Satan--world-devouring U.S. imperialism--to Iran, knock at every door, put on various masks and among other things strive to impose the slogan of "neither East nor West" on the people. Unfortunately, many of the officials have accepted this slogan. These politicians thus inflict blows on the gains of the revolution.

The events of the past 2 years, the (?continuous) plots of world-devouring U.S. imperialism for crushing the revolutionary gains and finally the imposition of this war on the Iranian people, (?mean) the liberated Iranian nation must continue to strengthen its struggle against world-devouring America.

Anyone who denies the great role of the Soviet Union's support in securing the victory of the Iranian revolution either on the threshold of the revolution or after its victory either knowingly tries to distort facts or unknowingly is under the influence of blind fanaticism or mental prejudices. The Soviet Union is our next-door neighbor and in the most difficult phases supported the Iranian revolutionaries and according to the true meaning of the word, wishes the continued independence and sovereignty of Iran. To this day, even the enemies of the Iranian revolution and their masters cannot bring forth an instance indicating the nonsupport of the Soviet Union for the Iranian revolution and its gains. Thus, taking sides against the true supporter of the Iranian revolution and organizing an attack against the embassy of that country is a measure that will only render happy the foes of the Iranian revolution and harm the prestige of the Islamic Republic of Iran. For defending the system of the Islamic Republic and the revolutionary gains of our nation, friendship with the Soviet Union and socialist countries is vital.

The second commentary was entitled[Word indistinct] From the Corrupt of the Bazaar". It said that recently a big number of bazarris from Tehran met with Imam Khomeyni and during this meeting representatives of the bazarris from Tehran announced their support for the Velayat-e Faqih [supremacy of jurisconsult] and the committed clergy.

The imam told these bazarris that the bazaar should be a source of Islam and justice and refrain from anything that is against the orders of Islam. In the bazaar we find both patriotic persons and corrupt ones who strive to inflict blows on the revolution and its gains.

The bazaar has played an important role in the events of our country and today too the bazaaris play a double role in the events of our country. The big dependent capitalists and middlemen constitute the corrupt half of the bazaar. These counterrevolutionary groups try to create a (?lack of goods) by taking advantage of the existing difficulties. They increase prices and thus create discontent among the people. They even take advantage of the imposed war for filling their pocket. By supporting the so-called liberal wing, they exert all their efforts to create suspicion of the leadership of the revolution and to weaken the republican system and (?prompt) its overthrow. There are also thousands of honorable businessmen and merchants who are united with the revolution and who during the past regime were attacked by the agents of the regime.

The bazaar should (?be closed) to the subversive activities of bloodsucking agents and the middlemen of Western monopolies so that it can be transformed into a source of Islam and justice.

18 Jan Commentary

TA181856 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 18 January carried a commentary entitled "The Situation in Afghanistan From the Viewpoint of Foreign Observers" which said that recently a group of British members of Parliament and members of the British Labor Party visited Afghanistan in order to get acquainted with the situation in that country, and after their return to Britain put the facts related to Afghanistan at the disposal of public opinion. These representatives, after observing the situation in Afghanistan from up close, decisively confirmed that the people of Afghanistan support the government of Mr Babrak Karmal and that the situation in that country is normal.

British papers published these statements. The reports are true: The Afghan capital is calm, people are working and offices and (?organizations) are continuing their daily business. The British MP's said that what they had seen with their eyes in Afghanistan is absolutely contrary to reports published in the West.

Our purpose for recounting the statements of the British MP's is because, unfortunately, in our country there still are certain circles who do not want to see the facts the way they are regarding Afghanistan. They are under the influence of the Brzezinskis, As-Sadats and Ziaul Haqs and repeat the slanders of the imperialist mass media.

As we know, democratic Afghanistan is a Muslim neighbor of our country. Afghan authorities have expressed total support for our revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran and have often proposed their readiness for holding talks with Iran for solving differences. We cannot point to even one instance in which the slightest step was taken by the DRA Government against Iran. However, in our country, many hostile activities were and still are taking place against this natural ally of ours. Afghan bandit groups are given refuge in our country. These terrorists are helped by Iranians and then sent to Afghanistan for carrying out subversive activities. They are a cause of (?shame) for the Islamic Republic of Iran. This situation and Iran's attitude toward Afghanistan is a source of worry for the Iranian people who ask why some officials of the Islamic Republic of Iran do not cease their hostility against brotherly, neighboring and Muslim Afghanistan?

20 Jan Commentaries

TA202025 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 20 January carried two commentaries:

The first was entitled "The Followers of Satan in the Bazaar Are The Elements of Disruption in the Distribution Field." All acknowledge the fact that, currently, the burden of difficulties resulting from the war imposed by U.S. agents on our country, and the difficulties resulting from the subversions and provocations of the followers of Satan as well, weigh most heavily on the shoulders of our homeland's struggling toilers. Despite all these difficulties, our homeland's workers and all the struggling and aware toilers are not sparing any sacrifice. We are all aware that the great majority of employers dependent on imperialist capital have inflicted the greatest blows on the country's productive institutions. Not only have they sent their immense capital abroad through illegal means, but they have also practically halted the vital task of production through disruption and sabotage by preventing the import of raw materials and spare parts. If the dependent capitalists sabotage the revival of industry, the extreme left and right elements inflict damage and blows on the maintenance of goods needed by society through sowing discord among the workers and by provoking and encouraging them to engage in sit-ins and strikes. The aim of both groups through these subversive acts is practically the same, to weaken the economic foundation of the country--which is already weak because of various elements and reasons--and to ultimately prepare the ground for the counter-revolution and its American masters. Fortunately, the committed and aware workers have gradually, and through experience, become aware of the nature of the plans of the dependent plundering capitalists and the counterrevolutionary elements, who are hiding under their various guises and masks, and are expelling these suspicious elements from their ranks. Evidence and statistics indicate that in many of the productive and industrial institutions production is now on a favorable level because of this expulsion. It should not be overlooked for one moment, however, that the dependent capitalists are not refraining from sabotage and provocation. Through the decisive implementation of the law nationalizing the country's foreign trade, the base of the counterrevolution in the bazaar should be crushed and, at the same time, the burden of the difficulties of the toilers should be alleviated.

The second commentary was entitled "Preserving The Country's True Independence Is Conditional on Eradicating Any Imperialist Influence and Domination." Addressing a large number of employees of the 17 Shahrivar printing house and a group of members of the national defense industries and other strata of the people, Imam Khomeyni stressed a very important point to which special attention should be devoted. Imam Khomeyni said: A nation that wants to stand on its own feet and to administer its country itself should above all be awake. He added that individuals who consider their personality wholly dependent on others have always strived and carried out extensive propaganda alleging that everything we have should come from abroad. This is precisely the fact. For example, let us consider the era of the rule of this same plundering and dependent Pahlavi dynasty. Both the father and son prevented the maintenance of the country's economic independence as much as they could.

Following the revolution's victory we observed that the work of the great majority of factories and production units nearly stopped because they were assembly plants. Mr Bazargan, the prime minister of the provisional government and the leader of Iran's liberals, observed this fact clearly. Instead of putting an end to dependence and preserving the country's economic independence, however, he publicly said: Since we are dependent we should remain dependent.

Iran's economic independence is tantamount to the death of the liberals and the dependent capitalists. Our liberated nation distinguishes well the real enemies of revolutionary Iran: world-devouring U.S. imperialism and its fifth column in Iran, particularly the compromising liberal bourgeois. It recognizes the preservation of its true economic independence in eradicating any kind of economic, political and military domination by world-devouring U.S. imperialism and the expulsion of its Iranian agents, mercenaries and middlemen.

BRIEFS

CIVIL COURT HEAD APPOINTED--Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Mohammad Mazaheri Najafabadi has been appointed head of the Shiraz special civil court. [Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 20 Jan 81 GF]